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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending
February 19, 1872.

Tuesday, February 13.

THE board of officers convened by Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 433, November 6, 1871, from this office, "to examine and report upon samples of infantry equipments submitted for inspection by the Quartermaster-General," will reconvene at the office of the Chief of Ordnance, at 12 M. on Wednesday, the 14th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining the samples of infantry equipments previously recommended by it and prepared under the orders of the Chief of Ordnance, and to decide upon the one best calculated for trial as regards material, character of work, etc. Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, is hereby detailed as a member of the board, in place of Major O. A. Mack, First Infantry, relieved. Colonel P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Department, will appear before the board for consultation.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 12, January 15, 1872, from this office, is hereby extended two months.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 19, of June 28, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, directing that Private John Sullivan, Company B, First Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due him, and to be confined at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for the period of two years," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The following named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving. These soldiers are not entitled to travel pay: Private Louis Hines, Band of Seventh Cavalry. Artificer Perry Brown, Company E, Fourth Infantry. Private Joseph Reimel, Battery I, Third Artillery, now on detached service at Charleston, S. C.

Major John McL. Taylor, commissary of subsistence, will report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence for temporary duty.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Pitcher, Tenth Cavalry, will report in person to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Depot, Missouri, to accompany the first detachment of recruits destined for his regiment.

To complete his record on the rolls, Captain Jesse M. Lee, Company B, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, with his company, to date July 17, 1865.

Wednesday, February 14.

Sergeant Socrates Drummond, Company H, Fifth Infantry, having performed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 18, February 9, 1872, from headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will return to his station at Fort Leavenworth, with permission to delay five days en route. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Private Joseph D. Henderson, Company G, Eleventh Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant De Hart G. Quimby, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of settling his accounts with the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and on the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon John H. Frantz will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Thursday, February 15.

The leave of absence granted Major William R. Price, Eighth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 79, October 28, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 318, November 18, 1870, from this office, as accepted the resignation of Second Lieutenant John C. Graham, Third Cavalry, to take effect December 31, 1870, is hereby so amended as to honorably discharge him from the service of the United States, as of the same date, at his own request, under the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

Privates Michael Bender and George Gotman, U. S. Military Academy detachment of cavalry, now with their command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where they may be serving.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 114, of September 19, 1871, from headquarters Department of the East, directing that Private Louis Martin, Company A, Fourth Infantry, "be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States at the date of the promulgation of this sentence: to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, except the just dues of the laundry, and to be confined in the State penitentiary, Albany, New York, for the period of two years, at hard labor for the whole period, the term of confinement to be considered as commencing July 27, 1871," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

The commanding officer Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army, will detail one sergeant and four artificers from Company D of that battalion to report without delay to the engineer officer, headquarters Department of the Missouri, for duty. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Private William M. Bassett, Company D, Nineteenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

Second Class Private Hermann Christian, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 2, January 3, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended ten days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain H. F. Brewerton, Fifth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 17, January 25, 1872, from headquarters Department of the East, is hereby further extended three months.

Friday, February 16.

By direction of the President, Private William F. Halfpenny, Company I, Fourth Cavalry, now at Fort McHenry, Maryland, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving. This soldier is not entitled to travel pay.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 233, September 30, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended six months.

Saturday, February 17.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted the following officers: Captain J. A. P. Hampson, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant William N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to the posts indicated the following detachments of recruits, each detachment to be reported, on arrival at its destination, to the commanding officer of the post for assignment as follows: Forty-one to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for Batteries A, B, and L, Fifth Artillery; Twenty-four to Fort Preble, Maine, for Battery M, Fifth Artillery; Twenty-five to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, for Batteries H and I, Fifth Artillery; Eleven to Madison Barracks, New York, for Battery F, First Artillery; Nine to Fort Niagara, New York, for Battery L, First Artillery. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Monday, February 19.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, so much of Special Orders No. 33, paragraph 8, February 8, 1872, from this office, as directs Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball to accompany the first detachment of recruits forwarded to the Department of the Gulf from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, is hereby revoked, and he will proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., and report to the department commander.

Leave of absence until March 1, 1872, is hereby granted Captain Samuel M. Robbins, Seventh Cavalry.

The resignation of Captain Samuel L. Robbins, Seventh Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 1, 1872.

The leave of absence granted Captain C. D. Viele, Tenth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 97, December 1, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby extended fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William T. Craycroft, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 17, January 24, 1872, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended sixty days.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 23d day of February, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private Matthew I. Thomas, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Captain Joseph S. Conrad, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant John P. Story, Jr., Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, First Artillery; First Lieutenant John C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John Pitman, Jr., Ordnance Department; Additional Second Lieutenant Edgar W. Bass, Corps of Engineers. Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, First Artillery, judge-advocate of the court. No other officers than

those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Superintendent Edward Gill (recently appointed) will proceed without delay to Raleigh, N. C., and assume charge of the national cemetery at that place. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company E, Second Cavalry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T., February 5.
Company I, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kas., to Oxford, Miss., January 24.
Company K, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kas., to Saltville, Tenn., January 24.
Company H, Seventh Cavalry, from Huntsville, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn., February 8.
Company A, Ninth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Omaha Barracks, Neb., January 20.

A telegram from Rome, February 20, reports that General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant will go from Naples to Egypt, and after making a trip through that country will return thence to the United States.

Land Grants for Soldiers.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a bill to modify the provisions of the Homestead law for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the late war. The bill provides that every soldier, sailor, and officer who served in the Army, Navy, or marine corps, for a period of ninety days, during the Rebellion, and was honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive and enter a certificate for 160 acres of public land, and shall be entitled to a patent for said land after a residence upon it of two years, instead of five, as now required by the Homestead law. The right is given to the holder of a certificate to assign it, in which case the assignee succeeds to the privileges of the soldier and gets the benefit of the diminished time of occupation. The assignee may also purchase certificates to the amount of 640 acres, which must, however, be contiguous. The bill allows pensioners to employ agents to make the settlement required in their behalf. The friends of the measure think that the certificates will bear some value, and can be disposed of by soldiers for from \$100 to \$200 each. They will be in request, they believe, by settlers in the West, who will purchase them in order to get a title to their homesteads without the five years' occupancy required by the present Homestead law. On the other hand, it is argued that the number of certificates issued—probably not less than 2,000,000—will be so immense that their value will be trifling, and the soldiers will not be recompensed for the expenses they will be put to in the preparation of evidence and the payment of agents to establish their claims. Another objection is that the bill will seriously interfere with the Homestead system. The bill has been prepared with the object of doing something to meet the demands of the soldiers, who are still petitioning Congress to grant them additional bounties or to give them land grants, as was done for the soldiers in the Mexican War.

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 23, 1872.

Department of the South—Brigadier-General A. H. Terry commanding. Headquarters: Louisville, Ky. States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida (except the Gulf posts as far eastward as and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, but including Mobile, Ala.), Tennessee, and Kentucky. Seventh Cavalry; Companies C, E, H, I, and K, Third, and A, C, D, G, H, K, and L, Fourth Artillery; Second, Fourth, Companies A, D, E, F, G, and K, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Infantry.

Department of the Gulf—Colonel W. H. Emory commanding. Headquarters: New Orleans, La. States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, Florida (but not including Mobile, Ala.) Companies B, D, F, G, I, and M, Third Artillery; Companies B, C, H, and I, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan commanding. Headquarters: Chicago, Ill.

Department of Dakota—Major-General W. S. Hancock commanding. Headquarters: St. Paul, Minn. State of Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Montana. Companies F, G, H, and L, Second Cavalry; Seventh, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Infantry.

Department of the Missouri—Brigadier-General John Pope commanding. Headquarters: Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. States of Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois; Territories of Colorado and New Mexico (except the Post of Fort Sedgewick, Colorado Territory, and the stage road from Fort Sedgewick to Denver, Colorado Territory). Companies A, B, C, D, E, I, K, and M, Second, Third, Sixth, and Eighth Cavalry; Third, Fifth, A, D, E, F, G, and I, Sixth, D, E, G, and I, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Infantry.

Department of the Platte—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord. Headquarters: Omaha, Neb. States of Iowa and Nebraska; Territories of Utah and Wyoming; Post of Fort Sedgewick, Colorado Territory, and the stage road from Fort Sedgewick to Denver, Colorado Territory.

Department of Texas—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur commanding. Headquarters: San Antonio, Texas. State of Texas and the Indian Territory. Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry; Companies B, C, H, and K, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General G. G. Meade commanding. Headquarters: Philadelphia, Pa.

Department of the East—Brigadier-General I. McDowell commanding. Headquarters: New York City, N. Y. The New England States, States of New York (except the northern frontier west of Ogdensburg), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Companies A, B, C, and D, (*) Engineer Battalion; Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, and M, First; Company K, Second; Company A, Third; Companies B, E, F, I, and M, Fourth and the Fifth Artillery; Companies A, B, C, F, H, and K, Eighth Infantry.

Department of the Lakes—Brigadier-General F. St. George Cooke commanding. Headquarters: Detroit, Mich. States of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and the northern frontier

* Company E, Engineer Battalion, is stationed at West Point, N. Y.

as far east as Ogdensburg, N. Y. Companies A, F, and L, First Artillery; First Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield commanding. Headquarters: San Francisco, Cal.

Department of California—Brigadier-General commanding. Headquarters: San Francisco, Cal., State of Nevada, and so much of California as lies north of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception. Companies C, G, and K, First Cavalry; Companies A, B, D, F, G, H, and L, Second Artillery; Companies A, B, E, H, I, and K, Twelfth Infantry.

Department of the Columbia—Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby commanding. Headquarters: Portland, Oregon. State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Alaska. Companies B, E, F, and H, First Cavalry; Companies C, E, I, and M, Second Artillery; Company C, Twelfth, and the Twenty-third Infantry.

Department of Arizona—Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook commanding. Headquarters: Prescott, Arizona Territory. Territory of Arizona, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception. Companies A, D, I, L, and M, First, and the Fifth Cavalry; Companies D, F, and G, Twelfth, and the Twenty-first Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Headquarters: Louisville, Kentucky.

Seventh Cavalry.—A social ball was given under the auspices of Troop L, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, at Odd Fellows Hall, Yorkville, S. C., on the evening of February 22. The committee of arrangements comprised John McManus, David J. O'Connell and James Burch, and the floor managers, John Nunan, Joseph A. McLure, Philip McHugh, Timothy Shields. The music was furnished by Brennecke's string band and the dances were some twenty-five in number, the whole affair being pleasant in its conception and arrangement.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Post Chaplain Charles Reynolds, U. S. Army, February 12.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted February 12 to Captain E. G. Fechet, to take effect upon the return of Second Lieutenant R. E. Cox, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, from leave of absence.

Fort Pembina, D. T.—The General Court-martial which convened at Fort Pembina, Dakota Territory, by virtue of S. O. No. 202, series of 1871, from headquarters Department of Dakota, and of which Captain Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, is president, was dissolved January 27.

Eighth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant A. P. Caraher, now at this post, was ordered February 12 to take charge of a detachment of recruits for the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, conduct them to Santa Fe, N. M., and turn them over to the commanding officer Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, for assignment to companies.

Fort Sully, D. T.—Under date of February 5, 1872, a correspondent writes: "The Twenty-second U. S. Infantry has been stationed six years in the Indian country, and has built all the posts along the Missouri river, such as Fort Randall, Whetstone Agency, Brule Agency, Fort Thompson, Fort Sully, Big Cheyenne Agency, Ponke Agency, Fort Rice, Fort Stevenson and Fort Bertholet. Now, different companies of the same regiment had to go last fall up to the Yellowstone river with the surveying party, and it is understood that the whole regiment has to move this spring to the same place to build new forts. The enlisted men in the regiment long to see civilization again, and the many weary years of solitary prairie life, the many sufferings, privations, and hard labor which the Twenty-second had to undergo gives it a claim to be transferred to the States where we can get something for our money and enjoy the service of Uncle Sam. All the single officers of this regiment sympathize with the enlisted men in this desire, while on the contrary all married officers like to go up, because they can get everything cheaper than in the States."

Fort Abercrombie.—A despatch from Fargo, Dakota Territory, says that Deputy United States Marshal Luther, assisted by a detachment of troops from Fort Abercrombie, on the 19th of February arrested some twenty liquor-dealers charged with selling liquor on the Indian reservation. The prisoners were arraigned before the United States Commissioner and committed, to appear at the June term of the court to be held at Pembina.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

A CORRESPONDENT gives a synopsis of the work done by one company of infantry in this Department, who, with slight assistance from citizen employees, have, since June last, moved all public property from an old fort, distant sixteen miles, including 250 cords of wood, built two sets of officers' quarters, 41x36; kitchens to same, 17x32; barrack 78x33, with porch ten feet wide; mess-room, kitchen, company store-room, wash-room, and bakery, one roof, 54x23; and guard-house and offices, 30x30; of adobe of logs, six buildings; three, 20x40; one, 20x55; two, 16x16; stockade corral, one mile of ditch, 2 wells 20 feet deep, ice houses, 15x16 (not quite done); police guard duty, etc. The officers' quarters are plastered, painted, and paneled, the barracks now being plastered. Drills have taken place daily since November 1. Not a man has deserted since May, and but very seldom has there been an inmate in the prison. The bathing facilities are excellent, as there is a hot spring but two miles from the post, which is well patronized. These facts are submitted as an indication that soldiers do not necessarily desert because of labor required of them.

Fifth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general U. S. Army, was ordered to Chicago, Ill., on business connected with the headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, February 16.

The instructions from headquarters Department of the Missouri of June 2, 1871, directing Captain D. H. Brotherton to proceed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, for the purpose of recovering stolen mules, the property of the United States, have been amended, giving this officer permission to proceed to Pocahontas County, Iowa, and return, for the similar purpose.

Eighth Cavalry.—Troop H, Eighth Cavalry, under the command of First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, has changed station from Fort Union to Fort Craig, New Mexico.

Ninth Infantry.—William E. Hofman, first lieutenant Ninth Infantry, sends us this description of a Reversible Belt and Boxes for carrying ammunition, of which he is the inventor:

1. The belt is of plain black leather, two inches wide. Without plate it is so arranged as to turn or slide around on the body to the right or left. Fastens with a hook, the latter being riveted to one end. To fasten, the hook end is passed through a loop and hooked up the desired length. On the under or inside of the belt, and over the holes designed for the hook, is stitched a piece of leather to prevent the hook from catching in the clothing. By stripping the boxes from the belt, and turning the latter over, it is reversed, i. e., if it fastened to the right before. It will now fasten to the left, having no plate. It may be turned or reversed from front to rear, or vice versa, on the body, and any part of the belt may be worn in front. 2. The box is of plain black leather, without ornament; is 4x3x1 5/8 inches; holds ten rounds; is provided with two loops on the belt side, through which the latter passes; is covered with a flap which fastens to a button on the under side; on the inside is stitched leather loops, one row on each side, into which the cartridges are inserted and held in an upright position.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for this invention: 1. Its adaptation to all branches of the service. 2. Its carrying capacity is from ten to fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, or even ninety rounds by the addition of boxes. 3. The ammunition is fully preserved from the weather, and at the same time is very convenient to handle; does not rattle; is not liable to loss; the box may be worn open with convenience and safety. 4. The ease, facility, and rapidity with which the ammunition may be shifted from front to rear, or vice versa (or to any part of the body), by turning the belt on the body, or by sliding the boxes on the belt. 5. Each box is separate and complete in itself, and from one to nine may be worn on the belt at the pleasure of the wearer.

Wyoming Territory.—Delegate Jones, introduced into the House of Representatives two bills on Monday of last week, one authorizing the Secretary of War to expend \$10,000, or as much of the sum as is necessary, for the purpose of sinking an artesian well on the military reservation at Fort D. A. Russell; the other provides for the construction of a military road from Laramie City to Fort Fetterman, in that Territory, the cost not to exceed \$10,000. The first-mentioned bill is before the Military Committee, and the latter before the Committee on Territories.

Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo.—The General Court-martial convened at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., by S. O. No. 153, series of 1871, from these headquarters, was dissolved February 14.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Richardson.—From this post a correspondent writes: "The Mexican troubles across the river do not disturb us, as that country is always in a revolutionary state; but we are looking anxiously towards Cuba and Spain. Our long continuance in this country, together with the fact that recruits, long and much needed, are not sent to the Tenth, seems, with a rumor we have heard from the North, to indicate that we are to be moved to a northern latitude, perhaps to change with the Twenty-second in Dakota. We shall be glad to spend no more summers on the Rio Grande."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Headquarters, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General Irvin McDowell: Cor. Green and Houston Sts. N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending February 21, 1872: Major C. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers; Colonel H. W. Wessells, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. L. Fowler, Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball, U. S. Army; Captain H. A. Haskall, Fifth Artillery; Lieutenant J. H. Hays, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grover, Third Cavalry; Captain J. W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers; Captain S. S. Sumner, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel H. B. Clitz, Tenth Infantry.

West Point.—A number of professors at the Military Academy have petitioned Congress to amend the fifteenth section of the act of July 15, 1870, so as to give to professors whose service at the Academy and in the Army exceeds ten years, the pay and allowances of colonel of engineers, and all other professors the pay and allowances of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, with the ten per cent. longevity allowance, the same as paid to Army officers, and also the same privileges with regard to retirement. The professors make in their petition a long and forcible argument in favor of the amendment.

Fort Washington, Md.—The commanding officer Fort Washington, Md., February 19 was ordered to detail an officer of his command to Fort Foote, Md., with orders to report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary court-martial duty, and to remain there until the court-martial is dissolved by the commanding officer Fort Foote, when he will rejoin his proper station.

Third Artillery.—First Lieutenant J. B. Burbank and the detachment under his command having completed the duty assigned them by S. O. No. 24, c. s., headquarters Fort Monroe, Va., were ordered to their station February 15.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

The General Court-martial instituted by S. O. No. 9, c. s., from headquarters Department of the Lakes, and of which Captain R. E. Johnston, First Infantry, is president, was dissolved February 12.

The General Court-martial instituted by S. O. No. 11, c. s., from headquarters Department of the Lakes, and of

which Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, is President, was dissolved February 12.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-General F. R. S. Canby, headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

In accordance with the requirements of G. O. No. 13, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, dated December 21, 1871, all of the posts in this department except Fort Hall will constitute a disbursing district, and Captain H. V. James, assistant quartermaster, is designated as the disbursing officer of the district. All accounts for supplies or services in the quartermaster's department, other than those excepted by the order and paragraph above cited, will be transmitted to him for settlement after they have been examined and approved by the post commander. Instructions with regard to Fort Hall will be given hereafter.

GENERAL Canby directs in G. O. No. 1, D. of C., that at all posts in the department, funds will be supplied monthly and the estimates will be made on the first day of each month for the amount required for the service of the next ensuing month. For posts that can be reached by water, supplies will be furnished quarterly, and the requisitions will be made on the first day of each quarter for the service of the next ensuing quarter. For posts that can be reached by land transportation only, supplies will be forwarded semi-annually; in the spring for the half year ending December 31, and in the fall for the half year ending June 30, avoiding as far as possible the damage and loss attending the transportation in the heat and dust of summer. Requisitions for these supplies are independent of the annual estimate, and whenever articles are required that are not included in that estimate the fact will be noted, and the reasons that render them necessary specified. For the first mentioned period the requisitions should reach department headquarters by the 31st of March, and for the second by the 31st of July. Commanding officers are reminded that estimates for buildings and other permanent improvements require the approval of the Secretary of War, and that they must be accompanied by detailed plans and specifications. The failure to furnish them, or the imperfect manner in which they are furnished, frequently involves so much delay that the requisite authority cannot be obtained until the working season has passed. Particular attention is called in G. O. No. 1, to the requirements of section 7 of G. O. No. 20, of November 25, 1870, from these headquarters, the neglect of which during the past year has not only involved the Government in losses, but subjected the troops to inconvenience by reason of the non-delivery of supplies at the time required by the contracts. Commanding officers will be held responsible that the rights of the Government to recover from the contractors or their sureties are not hazarded by neglects that are a practical condonation of the defaults of contractors.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

Fifth Cavalry.—Captain and Brevet Major Samuel S. Sumner, of this regiment, returned last week from a six months' leave of absence in Europe, which he has occupied in travelling in England, France, Germany and Switzerland, returning home to find his regiment also on its travels.

Peculiarities of the Apaches.—A correspondent who has seen a year's service among the Apaches sends us the following description of some of the peculiarities of these Indians:

Some six thousand Apaches are reported as fed by the Government. The first method adopted in feeding these Indians was to make a general issue of beef on the hoof, and of shelled corn, at the rate of one pound of beef and one of corn per diem for each man, woman, and child present at muster. The amount of the issue of meat and corn having been calculated, the Indians were told to take from the corral the necessary number of cattle to be killed, and to do their own butchering. This they did with astonishing celerity. An Apache would take his *lariala* of twisted raw hide, and, after giving it a few whirls about his head, would throw it with unerring precision over the horns of the animal he wanted to take. A gang of Indians would seize the rope, and start out of the corral gate, dragging the creature after them, pricking with lances, twisting the tails, etc., to force along the unwilling animal. Not unfrequently some good-natured beast would make a vigorous charge to the front, and send luckless Apaches flying high in the air. To butcher the animal, it was brought up short against a tree by catching a turn with the lariat around its trunk. A lance was then thrust deep in the side, just behind the fore-shoulder, and a howling crowd of Apache bucks and squaws would then rush for the poor beast, flourishing such number of flashing knives that it seemed marvellous that they did not cut each other's hands to pieces. In an instant all that was left of the slaughtered animal would be a pool of blood. Every particle of flesh, bone, hide, and hoof was carefully carried away by the Apaches, and the naked Indians running about smeared with blood, with dripping knives, and with their hideous yells and ferocious snarls at each other in the struggle for meat, presented a most disgusting spectacle. The system of feeding them now adopted, if less picturesque, insures a more equal division, as well as the continual presence of the Indians on the reservations—the main point in view. Every five days is a muster for rations. The different bands of the Coyote-eros are assembled and seated in rows. To each Apache, without reference to age or sex, is given a small pasteboard check, with the initials of the commanding officer written thereon. The number of all these checks is known, and the holder on presenting one receives a five days' allowance of meat and corn, at the rate of a pound of each per diem, and it is then packed off to the rancheria.

Under the present system the Apaches may be kept on their reservations in the winter months; but with the return of warm weather all this will change, for no influence but fear will ever keep them from attacking and robbing travellers and stock farms. The greater part of the corn now given them is used up in making "tiawing," a liquor that has intoxicating qualities well known to Apaches. To prepare a tiawing drink, a quantity of corn is buried in warm earth until just ready to germinate, then taken out, bruised, and made into a "mash" by boiling it with water. Fermentation takes place, when it is cooled and ready to drink. A day's fasting precedes a tiawing drunk; and an Apache who has fasted that time may begin to drink about midnight, and if he has good luck will be as drunk as a lord by noon next day. More or less lancing and shooting invariably accompanies a tiawing spree. But a few days previous to the writing of this, in a rancheria a few hundred yards from the post, one Indian was shot dead, an Apache captain shot through his side, and another run through the thigh by a lance. Such proceedings are regarded by the Apaches as a matter of course. When not drunk, the time between issue days is passed in gambling. The cards, painted in imitation of the Mexican, are made of horse or mule hide scraped thin. Triangular bones, marked with different numbers on each side, are used as dice. A more popular game of skill and chance combined is by

rolling a ring, with its circumference marked off at intervals; a long slender pole, with similar marks near its butt end, is pitched after the ring to trip it and make it fall so that a specified mark on the pole and ring will coincide. They have many charm dances where the performers generally represent devils, and the charm depends on their being effectually disguised. The whole band will sometimes be drawn up in line, while the dancers will appear on a point of the mountain gradually approaching, leaping and jumping about as devils.

When an Apache is sick, or thinks he is going to die, he calls up his wealthiest friends and says: "I am going to die; I want you to get me a charm doctor." The others pay a horse or something valuable, when the doctor sings over the sick man all night, and his song has effect with "Ta-ta-dio." Before the doctor visits the sick man, he dreams that he sees "Ta-ta-dio," who gives the doctor a charm of a certain form, and an herb to make a drink from. He then remains with the sick man until he either dies or recovers. When a death occurs in the night time the Apaches build large fires, sitting together, for fear the dead will come back as a ghost or "chadon" before the body is buried, and harm them as enemies. When morning comes they burn up the rancheria, and taking the body to the nearest "arroyo," there heap it over with rocks to secure it from coyotes. The women set up a hideous screaming when in mourning for a dead relation. If an Apache has an enemy, and wishes to kill him, he ambushes him on the first opportunity, and after killing him runs off. If the murdered Indian belonged to another band, his friends will retaliate by killing an Indian of the murderer's band, and that settles the matter. They do not scalp, as a custom, perhaps cutting off an ear or hand to show they have killed an enemy. An Apache gains no credit by killing another, only endangers his own life, except that his friends protect him for a few months, while waiting for the friends of the dead Indian to revenge his death. If after some time no retaliation is attempted, the friends of the murderer pay for the murdered man a horse or some cattle. In this event the Apache gains notoriety, as one who has killed a man whose friends were afraid to retaliate. They are about the poorest Indians of the West at present. A Mexican adopted by them, having been made captive in Sonora when a boy, stated that he remembered well when they were all clothed in buckskins, had many horses, and made their raids to Sonora and Chihuahua, where they were the terror of the Mexicans.

The young Apache bucks are still eager for raids and horse-stealing expeditions. The following speech, which the writer heard pronounced by Es-kitty-selah, one of the most prominent of the White Mountain chiefs, in reply to an officer who was explaining the necessity for his remaining on an Indian reservation, is perhaps illustrative of the Apache war feeling: Said he, addressing the officers, "Your people are rich, and possess many things. My people are poor, and have nothing to lose. We will both fill a common grave. It matters little which goes first."

The Apache Reservations.—When the reservations were designated for the Apache Indians in Arizona last fall, at the time General Crook was ordered to force these savages to accept the hospitality of the Government or be shot, the agencies were temporarily placed in the hands of military officers. It has now, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times reports, been determined to appoint civilians to the positions, in the usual way, to permanently supersede the military agents. There are three of these positions, and under the plans of the Peace Board they will be given to the Dutch Reform Church, the proper officers of which will be informed of their privilege to designate persons to be appointed.

YE OULDE ARMIE.

THE communications from correspondents recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL upon the subject of Army and staff organization afford reasons for believing that the strength and organization of the Army as it existed in the last century, when the force was only one-fifth that now authorized, would not be unacceptable to our readers. We therefore publish the Army Register for the year 1795.

Under the then existing laws, it was enacted that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, amounting to 5,120 men, should be denominated the "Legion of the United States," which should be further divided into four sub-legions. In the accompanying register the fourth sub-legion is wanting, and we should be pleased if the missing page can be supplied.

ARMY REGISTER, 1795—LIST OF THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War—Henry Knox; Chief Clerk—John Stagg, Jr. Clerks—Philip Andbert, Nathan Jones, William Burton, Samuel Lewis, John Powell, Andrew B. Bankson, Nathaniel Thomas, and M. Pouchereffe. Messenger—Frederick Sprigg. Accountant Officer—Joseph Howell. Assistant Clerks—Benjamin Miffin, Philip Hagner, Benjamin Betterton, Stephen Hollis, Henry Barry, Charles Heath, and Joseph Parker. Superintendent Public Stores—Samuel Hodgson.

REGISTER OF THE GENERAL, FIELD, COMMISSIONED, AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TROOPS IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Anthony Wayne, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief. James Wilkinson, brigadier-general; John Mills, adjutant and inspector; James O'Hara, quartermaster; John Belli, deputy quartermaster; Caleb Swan, paymaster; Richard Allison, surgeon; David Jones, chaplain.

CAVALRY.

Major—William Winston. Captains—Robert M. Campbell, Tarleton Fleming, Solomon Van Rensselaer, and James Taylor. Lieutenants—Leonard Covington, John Webb, George H. Dunn, and Abner Jones. Cornets—Daniel Torrey, John Posey, and Mathias Slough.

CORPS OF ARTILLERISTS AND ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant—(vacancy.) Majors—Henry Burbeck, (vacancy.) Captains—1. Mahlon Ford; 2. John Pierce; 3. Moses Porter; 4. George Ingersoll; 5. Griffith F. McRee; 6. Richard A. Blackburn; 7. James Bruff; 8. Alexander Thompson; 9. Dennis Wadsworth; 10. George Taylor; 11. James Gamble; 12. William Littlefield; 13. Frederick Frye; 14. William A. Lee; 15. Michael Patterson; 16. Daniel G. Mitchell.

Lieutenants—Abimael Y. Nicoll, Stants Morris, George Demain, Joseph Elliott, Peirce Pope, Ebenezer Massey, Peter Van Allen, Frederick Dalche, John McClellan, John Parker Hale, Simon Gedder, Robert Rowan, Nehemiah Freeman, Thomas Hutchins, James Sterritt, William B. Smith, Benjamin Wall, George Isaard, Noel B. Moore, William Cox, Charles Harrison, William Smallwood Grayson, Carey M. Carter, William Wilson, Jonathan Robertson, Henry Muhlenberg, David Hale, Horatio Dayton, William Morris, George Hardy, and Theophilus Elmer. Surgeon—Charles Brown. Surgeon's Mates—John G. Coffin, John R. Lynch, Francis Brewster, and Richard Griffith.

FIRST SUB-LEGION.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant—John F. Hamtramck. Majors—Thomas Doyle, Thomas Hughes, and Thomas H. Cushing.

Captains—William Kersey, William Peters, Jacob Kingsbury, Thomas Martin, Thomas Pastens, Cornelius Sedan, John Jeffries, Abner Prior, Asa Hartaborn, James Clay, Daniel Brett, and Hamilton Armstrong. Lieutenants—Bernard Gaines, Bartholomew Stromberg, John W. de Ross Bird, Hastings Marks, William H. Harrison, Robert Hunter, John Whistler, Henry Montford, Jacob Kremer, Daniel Bissell, and Charles Hyde.

SECOND SUB-LEGION.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant—David Strong. Majors—Thomas Hunt, John Mills, and John H. Buell.

Captains—Bezaleel Howes, Daniel Bradley, Cornelius Lyman, Richard H. Groaton, Russell Bissell, Joseph Dickerson, Edward Miller, Samuel Andrews, Daniel Tilton, Jr., Edward Furman, Theodore Sedgwick, and John Sullivan.

Lieutenants—Andrew Marshalk, William Martz, Andrew McClary, Isaac Youngusband, Samuel Drake, Peter Shoemaker, Jesse Lukens, John Michael, Manning J. Vischer, Robert Lee, Archibald Gray, and Charles Lewis.

THIRD SUB-LEGION.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant—Henry Gaither. Majors—Jonathan Cass, Joseph Shaylor, and Richard B. Roberts. Captains—Uriah Springer, Zebulon Pike, Isaac Gesion, John Heth, Nicolas Hannah, Richard Sparks, William Lewis, Howell Lewis, Thomas Lewis, John Read, William Rickard, and Samuel Twisley.

Lieutenants—William McRae, Samuel Vance, John Bowyer, Robert Craig, Aaron Greig, John Polhemus, John Steele, Peter Murks, Charles Wright, Andrew Shanklin, Samuel Davidson, and Hartman Leitheifer.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

NAVAL officers about to leave the United States, and expecting early promotion, are advised to remember that it is the understood intention of the department to order all such officers for examination before their intended departure. All masters who graduated in 1868 are included.

THE *Kansas*, now at Havana, has been detached from the North Atlantic squadron and ordered to proceed to Nicaragua to convey the surveying party, under Commander Crossman, designated to make the survey for the interoceanic canal route. Commander Crossman will leave on the 2d March.

A DESPATCH from Yokohama, January 23, via San Francisco, states that three Japanese men-of-war will shortly leave for Europe via Hawaii. This despatch also reports that a carpenter's mate named Saunders, of the U. S. frigate *Alaska*, was killed in a drunken brawl by some men from the British man-of-war *Barossa*.

THE House Naval Committee have agreed to report a bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, which is identical with the one passed by the House during the last Congress. As a similar bill is now pending in the Senate, there is little doubt that the measure will become a law before the close of this session.

THE President sent the following nominations to the Senate February 20: Charles A. Abbey, of New York, to be captain of the Revenue Marine Service; James D. Hervilly, to be second lieutenant of the Marine Corps; Lieutenant-Commanders William B. Cushing and Arthur R. Yates, to be commanders in the Navy; Commanders W. Low and John H. Upshur to be captains; Master Francis H. Delano, to be lieutenant; Commander J. M. Bradford, retired list, to be captain; Passed Assistant Surgeon James Huxg to be surgeon; Second Assistant Engineer James W. Hollihan to be first assistant, and W. A. Russell to be second assistant engineer.

CAPTAIN Barnard J. Moeller, of the retired list of the Navy, died at Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, January 13. He was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he received an appointment as midshipman in the Navy April 1, 1827, being promoted to passed midshipman June 10, 1833; lieutenant, December 9, 1839, on which rank he was retired September 13, 1855, subsequent to which he received a commission as commander July 10, 1861, and captain 1867. His first service was in the West India squadron 1829-'30 and he afterwards served in the Mediterranean, at the Naval School, Norfolk, on the Coast Survey, and on several occasions at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, New York.

GENERAL NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the House an important bill in relation to promotion in the Navy to grades of commodore and rear-admiral, and pay of retired officers. The bill provides that no officer in the Navy shall be promoted to the grade of commodore or rear-admiral until he shall have appeared before a board convened by the secretary of the Navy, and composed of the three officers of the active list of the Navy highest in rank, and shall have satisfied the said board that he is morally, mentally, physically, and professionally qualified to perform the duties of said grades; and that no officer on the retired list of the Navy shall be employed on active duty, with the exception of naval constructors; and the pay of retired officers, not on active duty, shall be seventy-five per centum of the sea-pay of officers of corresponding grades on the active list.

THE Philadelphia Press of February 19, contains a communication relative to Mrs. Dahlgren's claim, in which it is said: "When Commodore Winslow first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Dahlgren he said, 'The Admiral should thank me for giving such an illustration of the merits of his gun as was shown in the battle between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*.' 'And you,' said Mrs. D., with woman's ready wit, 'should thank the Admiral for giving you guns with which to sink the *Alabama*;' which thanks Commodore Winslow fully gave. The nation, however, should not be satisfied with mere thanks when there exists a legal claim against them unsatisfied, but should promptly respond to the petition lately made to Congress by Mrs. Dahlgren for remuneration for the use of her husband's patents. She has a just claim for considerably over \$300,000, which is a sum at which the victory over the *Alabama* alone would have been cheap, and this victory is ascribed to the merit of the Dahlgren over the English Blakely gun."

A TRIAL of fire-proof composition, discovered by two gentlemen in Detroit, has been made at the Washington Navy-yard by direction of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, under supervision of

A. B. Mullett, Esq., supervising architect of the Treasury. Two trials were made, one in the reverberatory furnace and one in the blast furnace. The last resulted as follows: An iron chest, sixteen inches in diameter, with a lining of six inches of the composition, also containing a wooden box, four inches in diameter, in which were deposited papers, money, and matches, was placed in the blast furnace, and different metals placed all around it. After being subjected to an almost continuous blast for three hours, and after all the metals were melted, the chest was left in the furnace until the next day, when, at 1 o'clock P. M., under direction of the representatives of the Government, the three chests were opened, and the contents were found to be in exactly the same condition as when they were put in, and the matches were used to light cigars with.

CAPTAIN John Faunce, of the Revenue Marine, who was specially detailed by Secretary Boutwell to visit the Cape Cod coast and report what portion, in his opinion, should be provided with life-saving stations, in accordance with the resolution of Congressman Buffinton, of Fall River, has submitted his report to the Secretary. He carefully examined the entire coast, as well as the coast of Block Island, and recommends the establishment of four stations, with suitable boats and apparatus, at intervals between Race Point and Highland Lights, on the north point of the Cape, and twelve stations between Highland Lights and Monomoy Point, on the eastern shore of the Cape. The coast of Barnstable, on the bay side of the Cape, was also examined, and he recommends that a suitable life-boat, with house, be established at Monomoy Point, a station to the south and east of Plymouth; and also one at Block Island. He calls attention to the dangerous beach for wreckers from Nantasket to Plymouth, where many lives are generally lost.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard Farragut's old flagship the *Hartford*, reconstructed and changed to a double-deck ship, is being fitted out for service in the East Indies, but is not, according to present appearance, likely to be ready until fall. Her engines and boilers have been overhauled. The *Portsmouth*, fitted out to take a relief crew, officers and men, as well as stores and equipments, to the U. S. ship *Lancaster*, stationed at Rio Janeiro, and return with the old crew, will be ready about the last of March. The *Minnesota* is in a well advanced state. After leaving the hands of the constructor she could be made ready with a large force in a short time. Her engines have been overhauled and new boilers built. The *Madawaska*, formerly the *Wampanoag*, the vessel that conveyed the Commissioners to St. Domingo, is to receive new engines of the compound principle. The repairs to the boilers and machinery of the *Iroquois* approach completion, and she will probably be ready to leave for her station in the East Indies by the last of the month. Several of the *Iroquois* officers have reported, and her crew is in readiness to be transferred from the *Vermont*.

A Herald correspondent, who signs himself J. P. C., volunteers this reassuring testimony in regard to our means of torpedo defence: "Very little is known among the general public concerning our torpedo system of defence, which, undoubtedly, is the best in the world, the operations of which have been kept purposely a secret. Our submarine torpedo boats, which can move upon an enemy's fleet silently and quietly under water at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, are without a parallel as an engine of destruction known in the science of naval warfare. The writer has been eight hours under water in the present one now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and after witnessing its internal workings and machinery can bear testimony to its terrible effectiveness. The Navy Department has the full control of the secret. Its safety, either on the surface of the water or when submerged, is perfectly assured. They can be built of any size required and handled as skillfully as an ordinary pleasure yacht. Two of such submarine vessels-of-war as we speak of could destroy in a very few minutes any hostile iron-clad fleet that attempted to enter the harbor of New York or dared to approach the coast. Furthermore, these submarine torpedo vessels, it has been satisfactorily determined, can be constructed at such dimensions as will enable them to stem the ocean in any kind of weather, either under or above the water, and enter and destroy the shipping of any harbor in Europe. One of their torpedoes, fired under the scarp wall of a stone fortification, when it can be reached from the water front, would send its mass of masonry and heavy guns toppling to the bottom. It is an American invention, known only to the inventors, naval and military engineers, and the Government. With a few such formidable engines of naval warfare moving in and out of our harbors, it would be the veriest child's play to destroy any iron-clad fleet in existence constructed upon their present principles. Our own people, therefore, need not be quite so despondent as to the efficiency of our means of attack and defence, for we are not wholly unprepared for any of the contingencies of war that may arise."

A DESPATCH from Nice reports that our European fleet is still at that port, not having left for Naples as reported. A newspaper correspondent, writing January 21, gives the following description of the honors paid to General Sherman while there: "Ten years ago Nice was an English watering place; to-day all has changed. Americans are the most prominent of the foreign population. Prices have gone up and the English become rarer yearly. Hotel keepers depend upon the Americans for their custom and charge American prices. On the promenade, at the club balls, in the social gatherings, it is American women who are best known for their beauty and style, American men who have the best turnouts to be hired, and who play the heaviest game at bacarat and chemin-de-fer. The uniform of American naval men is better known than that of French soldiers. Nice is a navy-yard, without the odor of pitch and tar, for here the admiral commanding in the Mediterranean makes his headquarters; here the different ships of the squadron rendezvous and report;

from here they find their way through the Suez Canal to distant China, or 'loist the homeward bound pennant and are cheered from the manned yards as they slowly steam through the squadron to the strains of 'Home, Sweet Home.' Lately Nice has known greater festivity and pleasure than for a long time before, for the winter has been cold and dreary in Paris and the Americans have been driven south in great numbers. The attraction of a full squadron has also had its effect, for the American naval officer still possesses the prestige shared by both services before the war made the military uniforms familiar in all homes in America. When it was known that Sherman and Lieutenant Fred. Grant were to come with the new admiral the excitement became intense, and the bright eyes of the pretty 'Americaines' staging north all turned toward this favored spot. And now Admiral Alden has come in the great frigate *Wabash*, and Sherman and Fred. Grant are here too, and balls and dances, dinners and breakfasts are succeeding each other in bewildering confusion. It was Mr. C. B. Barclay, 'Clem Barclay,' of Philadelphia and Newport, of the 'Sanitary Commission,' known alike in America and Europe as an American representative gentleman, who gave the opening broadside. He hoisted his flag at the Grand Hotel, clothed the grand saloon and dining-room with flowers and evergreens and gathered all the gallant and beautiful in Nice within the walls on Thursday night. Connoisseurs speak with enthusiasm of the beauty present, of the dresses and toilets, fresh and gorgeous from Paris, and of the supper, where the popping of champagne corks kept time with the music of the band. General Sherman, Admiral Alden, Captain Wells, Lieutenant Grant, Hon. Mr. Washburne, and Mr. Barclay shared the honors of the opening quadrille. Epaulets and blue coats were predominant in the cotillon, led by two worthy masters of the United States Navy. On Friday the Admiral and officers of the *Wabash* 'received.' The noble frigate was from two to five devoted to dance and flirtation, to music and luncheon—and such a luncheon! The officers of that ship must be happy with such a steward and cook. Just before the company separated they gathered on deck to see a race between the boats of the *Brooklyn* and *Shenandoah*, the *Brooklyn* gaining the prize—a prize dearly earned and hotly disputed. Last evening General Webb gave a grand dinner. The Army, Navy, and Civil Corps were represented by General Sherman, Colonel Audenreid, Lieutenant Grant, Admiral Alden, Captains Wells, Luce, and Temple; Minister Washburne, and the host (formerly Minister to Brazil), Hon. Mr. Ingersoll. Tomorrow the Circle Messia gives a grand ball. Here all nationalities gather on common ground, and French and English beauty dispute the palm, the American ladies not contesting, as being in numbers and style far superior to all others. Monday morning the entire squadron, composed of the *Wabash*, *Brooklyn*, *Plymouth*, *Shenandoah*, *Juniata*, and *Wachusett*, come around to the Bay of Nice to manoeuvre and be inspected by General Sherman. On Wednesday General Sherman and suite leave for Italy, and the squadron disperses, it is thought, at the end of the week, one vessel going, perhaps, to China via the Suez Canal, others bound for the different Italian and African ports, and one or two remaining here for further orders."

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, A. D. 1650-1750.

(From Harper's Monthly for March.)

Toward the close of the seventeenth century all the great naval powers had so conformed to English models in the construction of their vessels that the illustration of an English vessel of 1673 would do equally well as a representation of a Dutch, French, or Spanish craft. By this time ships were built of such a size as to be able to carry their own provisions, which had heretofore been borne in vessels designed especially for that purpose. These tenders accompanied the squadron to sea, and were guarded with great care; they carried but few men, and were occupied in distributing the provisions to the fleet as required, and they bore the same relation to the men-of-war that supply vessels do in our day. In the early part of the eighteenth century the French made many improvements in naval construction, but the English, always slow to follow, were still wedded to the building of ships which are described by one of their own authors as being "destitute of almost every principle that could constitute a ship of war; crank, heavy sailers, of ill stowage, confined and inconvenient in the hour of battle; the larger ships frequently incapable of employing their lower-deck guns except in the most moderate weather, and the smaller absolutely dangerous." And yet in such ships as these, and even in worse than these, were won the glorious triumphs of the English navy.

At length the spirit of advancement was aroused, and about 1750 was built the *Royal George*, a vessel which was regarded at that time as a "paragon of beauty, and the *ne plus ultra* in the science of marine architecture." Her length was one hundred and seventy-eight feet—less than that of a modern gunboat—and yet she carried one hundred guns! This vessel during her existence was the pride of the English navy; she carried more guns, had seen more actions, borne more admirals' flags, and done more service to that country than any other vessel in the navy. She was lost by a melancholy accident, which has no parallel in history. Lying at anchor off Spithead, she was heeled over by the guns being run to one side, when a sudden squall from off the land caused her lower tier of ports to go under water, water she immediately filled and went down, carrying with her the admiral (Kempenfeldt) and nearly nine hundred others. At the time of the disaster there were on board not only the crew of the ill-fated vessel, but many of their wives and children. Attempts were made some years after to raise her, but they were not successful. A number of bronze guns were obtained from the wreck, and then large charges of gunpowder were exploded within her, and the hull broken up.

The French were at this time the best ship-builders in the world—at least their models were the best; and this

remark applies to the merchant marine also, for their vessels were of comparatively large size, and were heavily armed, carrying sometimes as many as sixty guns. It is due entirely to the great exertions of the French that improvements were continually being made, the other powers following her but slowly. It is but just to say, however, that their vessels did not possess the durability of those of other nations, owing to their being built of fir; so that there was more scope for improvement in the number of new ships necessary to be built to keep up their naval strength.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 14.—Boatswain Charles E. Hawkins, to the receiving ship *Vandalia*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

FEBRUARY 16.—Midshipman Richard G. Davenport, to the *Iroquois* on the 24th inst.

FEBRUARY 17.—Midshipman Charles W. Ruschenberger, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Beatty P. Smith, to the *Powhatan*.

Surgeon T. J. Turner, as member of Board of Examiners at Philadelphia.

Gunner Wm. Cope to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 14.—Lieutenant H. C. Wisner, from torpedo duty, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Medical Director Wm. Grier, from the Examining Board, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Naval Academy.

FEBRUARY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Barclay, from the *Resaca*, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Harrison Spear, from the *Saranac*, and placed on sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 19.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander A. Kauts to the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending February 17, 1872:

Timothy Sullivan, mate, February 12, Naval Hospital, Chelsea.

Theodore B. Toumenson, ordinary seaman, February 4, U. S. steamer *Worcester*.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz:

FEBRUARY 12.—First Lieutenant Norval L. Nokes, by direction of the Navy Department, the orders of 7th inst. detaching him from the *Norfolk*, Va., Station for duty on board U. S. steamer *Powhatan* are revoked.

First Lieutenant John C. Morgan, detached from the *Norfolk*, Va., Station, and ordered to report at once for duty on board U. S. steamer *Powhatan*.

FEBRUARY 17.—First Lieutenant Robert L. Meade, detached from Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Coffin, dismissed from the service by sentence of General Court-martial.

LOCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The following officers of the Navy are on duty at present at the various Navy-yards and naval stations:

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, ETC.

Commodore William Reynolds, bureau of equipment and recruiting; Commodore A. L. Case, bureau of ordnance; Commodore C. E. P. Rodgers, bureau of yards and docks; Paymaster-General E. F. Dunn, bureau of provisions; Surgeon-General Jonathan M. Foote, bureau of medicine and surgery; Chief Engineer Joseph W. King, bureau of steam engineering; Chief Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, with relative rank of commodore, bureau of construction and repair.

Hydrographic Office—Captain R. H. Wyman, in charge of; Commander J. W. Shirk, assistant; Lieutenant-Commanders J. Weidman, G. W. Sumner, A. G. Kellogg, J. B. Coghlan, H. H. Goringe, and F. McCurley, Lieutenant S. Belden, F. Collins, E. W. Sturdy, Master A. Elliott, Ensign B. H. Buckingham.

Naval Observatory—Rear-Admiral B. F. Sands, superintendent; Lieutenant-Commanders G. C. Remy, J. D. Graham, and C. H. Pendleton, Lieutenant S. B. Ackley.

Signal Office—Commodore J. J. Almy, chief; Lieutenant G. A. Norris.

Bureau of Equipment—Commander T. S. Fillebrown.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—Commander E. P. Lull.

Bureau of Medicine—Surgeon R. C. Dean.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—Paymaster H. P. Tuttle.

Passed Assistant Paymasters I. G. Hobbs and A. W. Bacon, Assistant Paymaster W. M. Preston.

Bureau of Steam Engineering—Chief Engineer D. Smith, First Assistant Engineer W. L. Nicoll, Paymaster E. Stewart, paymaster at Washington; Chief Engineer W. H. Shoek, inspector of machinery afloat.

Pay Department—Assistant Paymasters C. D. Eastman, J. C. Sullivan, and H. Dickey, Commander E. O. Matthews, in charge of Torpedo Corps.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Commodore John L. Worden, superintendent; Captain S. P. Carter, Commandant Midshipmen; Commanders J. A. Greer, E. Y. McCauley, J. S. Skerritt, A. P. Cooke; Lieutenant-Commanders F. V. McNair, A. R. Yates, H. L. Howison, H. O. White, S. D. Greene, S. D. Ames, G. P. Ryan, O. A. Batcheller, C. W. Tracy, R. D. Evans, H. C. Taylor, A. D. Brown, W. H. Hendrickson, L. Clark, N. Ludlow, C. E. Clark, C. F. Goodrich, T. F. Jewell, J. C. Kennett, C. J. Train, G. W. Pigman; Lieutenants T. A. Lyons, J. E. Craig, S. P. Baird, J. C. Foley; Medical Director, P. Lansdale; Passed Assistant Surgeon M. O. Drennan; Assistant Surgeon H. Smith, naval hospital; Pay Inspector J. D. Murray, paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Furey, school ship; Assistant Paymaster C. H. Thomson, assistant to paymaster; Chief Engineer R. L. Snyder; First Assistant Engineers W. H. G. West, R. H. Thurston, G. W. Roche; Second Assistant Engineers J. C. Hafer, C. H. Manning; Wm. A. Mintzer, R. Cranford, J. Pemberton, Assistant Naval Constructors Theo. D. Wilson.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NAVY-YARD.

Commodore A. M. Pennock, commandant; Captain D. Mc. N. Fairfax, executive officer; Commander J. S. Thornton, navigation officer; Commander J. C. P. De Kraft, equipment officer; Commander J. Young, ordnance officer; Lieutenant-Commander R. S. McCook, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Rowland, Lieutenant W. H. Parker, Mates John Swanton and John Vennard, Surgeon T. W. Leach, Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, Pay Director C. W. Abbott, inspector of provisions and clothing; Paymaster C. F. Guild, Assistant Paymasters G. A. Deering, Z. T. Brown, pay department; Chief Engineers T. Williamson, J. W. Moore, First Assistant Engineers N. P. Towne, J. B. Upham, Naval Constructors T. E. Webb, Assistant Naval Constructors F. Richborn, Civil Engineer B. F. Chandler, Boatswain John McCaffery, Gunners T. W. Wilson, and James A. Lileston, Carpenters J. E. Cox and W. M. Leighton.

Receiving Ship *Vandalia*.—Commander S. L. Bross, command-

ing; Lieutenant-Commander H. Elmer, Master Edw. M. Bradbury, Mates H. Ruhl, Lott Norton, and Thomas Mooney, Surgeon W. M. King, Paymaster B. W. Allen.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Rear Admiral C. Steedman, commandant; Captain E. F. Colhoun, executive officer; Captain W. F. Spicer, equipment officer; Commander W. T. Truxton, ordnance officer; Commander G. E. Belknap, navigation duty; Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Wildes, navigation duty; Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Farquhar, ordnance duty; Lieutenant-Commanders E. A. Walker, S. W. Nichols, equipment duty; N. M. Dyer; Lieutenant F. A. Miller, temporary duty; Master J. G. Eaton, ordnance duty; Mates W. L. Gilley, W. W. Beck, J. Reid, J. Rounsaville, J. Griffin, Midshipman A. P. Naro, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Balin, Pay Director G. E. Cutter, inspector of provisions, etc.; Paymaster J. A. Smith, Assistant Paymaster C. H. Bartlett, assistant to inspector; Assistant Paymaster N. H. Stavey, assistant to paymaster; Chaplain T. G. Salter, Chief Engineers T. A. Shook, C. H. Loring, inspector of machinery afloat; Chief Engineer J. Johnson, in charge of stores; First Assistant Engineers G. P. Hunt, J. Butterworth, W. H. Harris, E. J. Whitaker, Naval Constructors W. N. Hanscom, Assistant Naval Constructors F. L. Fernald, Civil Engineer C. Hastings, Boatswain J. L. Walker, equipment duty; Gunner E. Mack, ordnance duty; Carpenter W. T. Leighton, Sailmaker T. Stoeker, Sailmaker G. Boerum, equipment duty.

Receiving Ship *Ohio*.—Commander R. B. Lowry, commanding; Captain Lynch, Lieutenant-Commanders C. O'Neill, T. T. Wade, Lieutenants H. R. Barker, J. K. Winn, Mates T. S. Sullivan, D. W. Sampson, F. H. Cole, Surgeon A. S. Oberly, Paymaster F. H. Swan, Assistant Paymaster J. A. Ring, pay department; Chaplain W. H. Stewart, Boatswain T. Smith, Carpenter C. Boardman, Sailmaker I. E. Crowell.

United States Steamer *Franklin*.—Lieutenants W. T. Buck, W. McC. Little, Master R. P. Rodgers.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Rear-Admiral M. Smith, commandant; Captain E. Ransom, executive officer; Captain E. Barrett, navigation duty; Commander W. D. Whiting, inspector of ordnance; Commander E. Chandler; Commander D. L. Braine, equipment duty; Commander M. Harton, navigation duty; Commander M. Seward, ordnance duty; Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Reed, navigation duty; Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Robeson, ordnance duty; Lieutenant-Commanders W. Whitehead, E. Hooker, Department of Yards and Docks; Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Schulze, ordnance duty; Lieutenant F. Turnbull, Master C. W. Jarboe, Midshipman W. H. Driggs, temporary ordnance duty; Medical Director S. Jackson, naval hospital; Medical Director G. Peck; Medical Director A. A. Henderson, naval laboratory; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kilder, naval laboratory; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie; Passed Assistant Surgeons E. Kerchner, J. B. Parker, naval hospital; Assistant Surgeons W. M. Nickerson, B. S. Mackie, naval hospital; Pay Director J. C. Eldridge; Pay Director J. C. Emory, inspector of provisions, etc.; Paymaster A. J. Clark; Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry, assistant to paymaster; Assistant Paymaster J. E. Cann, assistant to inspector; Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, inspector of machinery afloat; Chief Engineers G. W. Sewell, E. S. De Luce, in charge of stores; First Assistant Engineers A. V. Fraser, E. Olson, B. F. Wood, and G. W. Stivers, Naval Constructors B. F. Delano, Assistant Naval Constructors W. L. Mintonye, Civil Engineer N. Stratton, Boatswains T. G. Bell, A. M. Pomeroy, equipment duty.

Receiving Ship *Vermont*.—Commander J. Watters, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders A. T. Mahan and F. W. Dickens, Lieutenants E. B. Thomas and J. A. Chesley, Master J. E. Morse, Mates S. S. Willett, C. Gainsford, A. J. Kenney, L. Wyckoff, H. Johnson, H. Setley, F. Huller, O. J. Bibber, L. Burns, Chaplain J. J. Kane, Captain Marines H. A. Bartlett, Boatswains E. B. Bell, C. Miller, Carpenters J. G. Meyers, H. P. Lisle, Sailmakers J. A. Birdsall, T. C. Herbert, Acting Gunner J. J. Walsh, Surgeon W. K. Schofield, Acting Assistant Surgeon I. T. Wells, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon L. Fussell, Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan.

U. S. Steamer *Iroquois*.—Commander H. A. Adams, Jr., commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders F. B. Smith, R. M. Lisle, and H. C. Nields, Lieutenants H. R. Baker and W. P. Randall, Masters H. L. Tremain, G. S. Davol, W. Swift, and A. Mariz, Ensign L. E. Bixler, Midshipmen G. C. Hannus, G. B. Harber, W. A. Marshall, J. C. Wilson, G. A. Anderson, J. A. H. Nickols, and T. D. Bolles, Surgeon W. K. Van Bepren, Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, First Assistant Engineer G. W. Hall.

U. S. Steamer *Canandaigua*.—Captain E. Thompson, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders P. P. Leary and E. C. Merriam, Master F. G. Hyde, Midshipmen J. L. Hunsicker, John Downs, J. M. Wight, Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Slamm, Surgeon H. M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon H. Stewart, Chief Engineer S. Albert, Second Assistant Engineers C. D. Foss, W. H. Platt, Boatswain J. W. Simmons, Acting Gunner J. W. Bogart, Carpenter J. McGlone, Sailmaker G. S. Haskins.

U. S. Storeship *Supply*.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg.

U. S. Steamer *Tallapoosa*.—Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Commodore George F. Emmons, commandant; Captain J. Guest, Captain P. Crosby, executive officer; Commander R. L. Law, equipment officer; Commander B. B. Taylor, inspector of ordnance; Lieutenant-Commanders J. B. Robertson, navigation duty, and J. McGowan, ordnance duty; Lieutenant J. M. Forsyth, Mates A. T. C. Smith, C. H. Thorne, Surgeon E. R. Denby, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ackley, Pay Director H. M. Heiskell, Pay Inspector R. H. Clark, inspector of provisions, etc.; Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis, Chaplain E. C. Bittinger, Assistant Paymaster L. D. Hurd, assistant to inspector; Chief Engineer B. F. Garvin, inspector of machinery afloat; Chief Engineer J. W. Whittaker, inspector of coal; Chief Engineers S. D. Hibbard, in charge of stores; J. W. Thompson, First Assistant Engineers D. Smith, E. T. Philippi, and H. Snyder; Second Assistant Engineers J. M. Clark, W. G. McEwan, J. Kaiser, Naval Constructors Thomas Davidson, Jr., Assistant Naval Constructors E. W. Steele, Civil Engineer, F. C. Rindie, Boatswain W. G. Thompson, Gunners J. Smith, J. Hayes, ordnance duty; Carpenter N. Mager, Sailmaker J. Stevens.

U. S. Receiving Ship *Potomac*.—Commander W. W. Queen, commanding; Lieutenant W. H. Brice, Medical Director D. Miller, Paymaster R. W. Allen, Assistant Paymaster C. N. Sanders, assistant to paymaster.

U. S. Steamer *Powhatan*.—Captain P. Crosby, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders A. Kauts and S. A. McCarty, Lieutenants C. M. Anthony, W. W. Rhodes, A. Walker, and A. H. Fletcher, Masters T. M. Etting, R. C. Derby, and J. M. Grimes, Surgeon J. McMaisters, Assistant Surgeons S. A. Brown and D. Dickinson, Paymaster L. G. Billings, Chief Engineer W. W. Dunagan, First Assistant Engineer H. Entwistle and A. W. Morley.

U. S. Steamer *Conanicut*.—Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Woodward, executive officer; Lieutenants F. M. Gove, E. W. Watson, and S. F. Clarkson, Master L. G. Spalding, Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, Assistant Paymaster S. R. Calhoun, First Assistant Engineers G. H. White, H. D. McEwan, C. J. McConnell, and E. A. Magee.

U. S. Steamer *Richmond*.—Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, Master L. D. Webster, Medical Director S. F. Cones.

LEAQUE ISLAND, PA.

Captain J. C. Howell, commandant; Commander J. Irwin, Lieutenant-Commander C. E. Hawley, Midshipman A. M. Thackara, Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, Acting Assistant Surgeon F. J. Greene, Paymaster R. F. Lisle, Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson, Chief Engineer G. F. Kertz, inspector of machinery afloat; First Assistant Engineer C. Andrade, J. P. Kelly, Second Assistant Engineers R. D. Taylor, T. J. W. Cooper, Gunner B. H. Cross, ordnance officer; Boatswain A. Milne.

Receiving Ship *St. Louis*.—Mates W. Boyd, C. W. Levin, Boatswain E. Kenny.

GOSPORT (ROSFORD) NAVY-YARD.

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, commandant; Captain J. H. Cooper, executive officer; Commander J. E. Joust, ordnance duty; Commander F. H. Baker, navigation duty; Lieutenant-Commanders B. Wilson, G. K. Haswell (equipment duty), Lieutenant A. A. Farenholt, Mates J. Odenthal, J. McManus, G. H. Cooper, Jr., Master B. H. Richards, Surgeon N. L. Bates, Assistant Surgeon W. B. Davis, Pay Inspector G. L. Davis, Paymaster W. N. Watnough, inspector of provisions, etc.; Assistant Paymaster G. E. Bangham, assistant to paymaster; Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, inspector of machinery afloat; Naval Constructors J. W. Esby, Assistant Naval Constructors G. R. Beush, Civil

Engineer W. M. Spear, Boatswain E. Cavendy, equipment duty; Gunners J. Gaskin, C. O. Neil, Gunner G. Sirian, naval magazine; Carpenter E. Thompson, Second Assistant Engineer J. D. Ford.

Receiving Ship *New Hampshire*.—Commander E. K. Owen, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis, Lieutenant J. E. Noel, Master B. S. Richards, Master J. Potter, W. N. Smith, G. Sands, Surgeon T. C. Walton, Paymaster E. Putnam, Paymaster G. R. Watkins, Acting Boatswain P. Johnson.

United States Steamer *Guerriere*.—Captain J. B. Creighton, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders J. T. McGlensy, J. J. Reed, F. E. Chadwick, Lieutenants M. B. Buford, J. F. Meigs, F. M. Wise, Masters E. Deunison, J. P. Moser, D. Kennedy, G. W. Tyler, Midshipmen H. F. Fickbohm, W. G. Mayer, S. L. Graham, C. P. Reese, L. P. Joutet, F. H. Crosby, C. F. Emmerick, G. W. Ments, F. Winslow, Surgeon P. S. Wales, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlett, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Wise; Pay Inspector C. P. Wallach, Assistant Paymaster W. T. Stevenson, Chief Engineer J. W. Long, First Assistant Engineers R. T. Bennett, W. K. Purse, First Lieutenant Marines W. Wallace, Boatswain P. J. Miller, Gunner E. J. Waugh, Carpenter G. E. Anderson, Sailmaker J. E. Bradford.

Naval Hospital.—Medical Inspector M. Duval, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon.

WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, commandant; Captain G. B. Balch, executive officer; Commander A. W. Weaver, Commander F. M. Ramsay, ordnance officer; Commander T. H. Eastman, equipment duty; Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Kane, ordnance duty; Masters N. Singer and C. V. Morris, Mates J. W. Baxter and Samuel Lennox, Medical Director N. Pinkney, Medical Director F. M. Gunnill, naval hospital; Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning, naval hospital; Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, Pay Inspector J. B. Cunningham, inspector of provisions; Paymaster W. Goldsborough, Assistant Paymasters Robert Dickey and J. C. Sullivan, Chief Engineer E. Fithian, First Assistant Engineer G. M. Greene, Second Assistant Engineer H. Webster, Naval Constructor Geo. W. Ward, Civil Engineer F. A. Stratton, Boatswains G. Willmarth and J. S. Sinclair (equipment duty), Gunner A. F. Thompson and Thos. Stewart, Acting Gunner C. H. Venable, ordnance duty; Gunner D. A. Roe, naval magazine.

U. S. Steamer *Frederic*.—Masters C. W. Christopher, W. H. Beecher, Assistant Surgeon G. H. Forney, First Assistant Engineer J. Roop.

NEW ORLEANS.

Captain W. Ronckendorff, in charge of ironclads; Mates Danl. Ward, W. E. Rattigan; Surgeon B. F. Gibbs, Past Assistant Paymaster H. C. Machette, First Assistant Engineer G. J. Burnap, ironclad duty.

PENSACOLA, FLA., NAVY-YARD.

Commodore E. Middleton, commandant; Commanders G. N. Morris, Le Boy Fitch; Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Willes, Acting Assistant Surgeon Jno. D. Smith, Paymaster D. A. Smith, Chief Engineer W. H. Rutherford, Gunners Jas. M. Hogg, Jas. Heron, C. B. Magruder (Acting), Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Chaffee, tug duty.

Marine Barracks.—Captain C. D. Hebb, First Lieutenant H. C. Coster, Second Lieutenant O. C. Berryman.

MAINE ISLAND, CAL., NAVY-YARD.

Commodore E. G. Parrott, commandant; Captain J. F. Armstrong, executive officer; Captain W. E. Hopkins, navigation officer; Commander S. B. Franklin, equipment officer; Commander J. H. Russell, ordnance officer; Surgeon C. H. Burbank, Pay Director E. C. Doran, Paymaster G. L. Mead, inspector of provisions; Chief Engineer E. Lawton, Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Bates, Naval Constructor S. H. Pook, Assistant Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, Civil Engineer C. Calvin Brown, Boatswain Jno. Walker, Gunners Stephen Young, F. A. Graham, Wm. Halford (acting).

Receiving Ship *Independence*.—Commander B. Gherardi, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders C. H. Craven, Y. Stirling, Masters C. L. Felch, Wm. A. Forrier, Geo. H. Marks, D. Sinclair, F. H. Wing, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Bingham, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. G. Colby, Gunner Chas. Earnshaw.

Naval Hospital.—Surgeon Geo. W. Woods, Assistant Surgeon C. E. Black.

San Francisco, Cal.—Captain L. C. Sartori, commanding, naval rendezvous; Lieutenant A. B. Carter, Surgeon G. W. Woods, naval rendezvous; Pay Inspector B. C. Spalding, paymaster.

NAVAL STATIONS.

Mound City, Ill.—Commodore Jno. R. Goldsborough, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Schmitz, Master T. A. De Blois, Surgeon M. Bradley, Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Gillett, First Assistant Engineer J. J. Harmony, Gunner S. D. Hines.

New London, Ct.—Commodore R. Worden, commandant; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Carmody, First Assistant Engineer H. C. Beckwith.

HAMPTON ROADS, VA.

United States Steamer *Wyoming*.—Commander J. L. Davis, commanding; Lieutenant-Commanders E. S. Chew, D. C. Woodrow, Lieutenant C. F. Hutchins, C. H. West, A. R. Conder, J. T. Sullivan, Master J. M. Hawley, Midshipmen R. G. Peck, C. P. Kunhard, J. D. Keeler, E. M. Hughes, J. H. Bull, C. G. Calkins, G. A. Vail, J. J. Hunter; Surgeon T. Hiland, Assistant Surgeon W. H. McDonald, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Linsley, Jr., Chief Engineer G. D. Emmons, Second Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, Boatswain W. Long, Gunner J. A. McDonald.

United States Steamer *Mahopac*.—Commander J. H. Gillis, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Wood, executive officer; Lieutenants J. S. Newell, J. C. Rich, J. M. Taft, Master E. H. Geon, Assistant Surgeon P. B. Bielby, Assistant Paymaster J. D. Addicks, First Assistant Engineers A. S. Greene, A. Price, J. G. Bromham, G. M. L. MacCarty, B. C. Gowan, W. W. Heaton.

BOSTON.

Captain G. Preble, commanding naval rendezvous; Lieutenant H. C. Keene, Assistant Surgeon G. F. Bradley, naval rendezvous; Medical Inspector C. Martin, naval rendezvous; Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, paymaster.

CHelsea, MASS.

Medical Director J. W. Taylor, naval hospital; Surgeon E. D. Payne, naval hospital; Assistant Surgeon E. G. O'Allen, naval hospital; Hospital Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, purchasing and disbursing paymaster; Gunner E. J. Beacham, magazine.

MALDEN, MASS.

Commander J. P. Fyffe, in charge of nitre depot.

NEW YORK CITY.

Pay Director J. H. Watmough, Pay Director J. O. Bradford, paymaster; Paymaster D. P. Wight, Medical Director T. M. Potter, marine rendezvous.

PHILADELPHIA.

Medical Director, J. Suddards, marine rendezvous; Pay Director J. R. Rittenhouse; Pay Inspector A. W. Russell, paymaster.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.—Medical Director W. S. W. Buschenberger, Surgeons C. J. Spear, T. N. Penrose; Assistant Surgeons E. C. Thatcher, P. Fitzsimmons, J. L. Neilson, G. H. Torney.

BALTIMORE.

Pay Director T. H. Looker, paymaster.

KEY WEST.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. G. Alley, naval storekeeper Chief Engineer E. Low, special duty.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, S. A.

Paymaster S. T. Brown, storekeeper.

VILLA FRANCA.

Paymaster J. Hoy, Jr., naval storekeeper.

KOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Surgeon H. C. Nelson, naval hospital.

HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Paymaster E. May, in coal at.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR COUSINS "ACROSS THE WATER."

THERE'S a cloud to the eastward that darkens the sun,
A war-cloud that's rolling up heavy and dun;
Not long ago was a treaty made,
And you, friend John, were the first who said
"Done, cousin, done! If you say done!"
That's what you said to the treaty, John.

A treaty is like a new shoe, you see;
It's fair to look at, but pinches, may be,
And when this treaty-shoe pinched your toes
At once your British choler arose.
"Done, John, done! If you say done,"
That's what we say to your blustering, John.

Twice since our national life began,
Have we met in the field, John, man to man,
Twice amidst storms of leaden rain
Have we taught you a lesson—must we do it again?
"Done, John, done! If you say done!"
If it pleases you, that's what we say, John.

Be wise, friend John, there yet is time,
Don't vapor and bluster without reason or rhyme,
But, if nothing but fight will suit—then, friend,
We'll fight, if you please to the bitter end.
"Done, John, done! If you say done!"
That's what we say to your war talk, John.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In these days of peace, retrenchment seems to be the one idea which possesses the editorial mind. With some journals it is the income tax; with others the internal revenue, the tariff, the Army, the civil service, or railroad appropriations; with the New York *Tribune* it is the Navy. One of the means of reduction proposed by this journal is the discharge of all superfluous officers. Reduce the active naval force of the country, and who are the "superfluous officers?" Out down the squadrons and naval stations, and the "superfluous officers" are the "admirals, commodores, and captains" who have fought our battles and the junior officers who have spent the best years of their lives in learning the different branches of naval science, that they might become efficient naval officers.

Cut down our Navy, to be a laughing stock for Europe! Allow an emergency to occur, with no fleet to meet it, and the merchant marine we have left will, in case of war, be speedily swept from the face of the ocean. Our rebellion showed what a few vessels with an inadequate Navy to oppose them could do, in the way of destroying commerce. What would occur if a well-appointed fleet were to be dealt with?

Discharge these men who have dared all the privations and dangers of war for the safety and benefit of their country! Perhaps it is wrong and foolish to refer to the past; the war is over; the political horizon looks clear and sunlit. What does the country need of admirals, commodores, and captains now! They were well enough when Lee and Johnston, Semmes and Buchanan were trying to tear the country asunder; but now there is no further need for them; cast them adrift, and let us be rid of such incumbrances. What is it to us if they, their wives and children, suffer?

But these reasoners may say we do not wish to discharge the officers. To cut down the Navy and thus destroy the source of their usefulness leads inevitably to this result, and the exigencies of our commerce demand a strong naval force, and though some of our editors may object to it our merchants will not.

We cannot think that the advice of the *Tribune* will be accepted, for we do not believe that the people of the United States are ready to forget that our history has such names as Paul Jones, Decatur, Lawrence, Farragut, and Rodgers in it; forget that our Navy once had ships named *Bon Homme Richard*, *Constitution*, *United States*, *Wasp*, *Hartford*, and *Brooklyn*; forget Foote and his fellow-martyrs. Whatever the *Tribune* may claim, popular sentiment does not demand the discharge of the men, whose fault it is that they stood by their leaders when blood and death were the playthings of nations and the harvest of bullets greater than the harvest of grain. It does not ask that Congress shall cut down the Navy and retrench its expenses by turning these men and their families out upon the charity of the world.

In simple justice to ourselves as a nation, and in justice to the men who have served us, we should care for the comfort of our needed officers, who can never become superfluous.

JUSTICE.

SUGGESTION FOR GENERAL HUNT'S BOARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Allow me through your paper to offer the following suggestions to the "Regulation Board," if within their province: First, abolish drums and fifes from the infantry, and give each company two buglers. Reasons—drums and fifes cost more than bugles, and are almost useless if played separately; they are more bulky, more easily broken, require more material to be transported for repairs, are of no use for skirmish drill or wet weather, cannot be heard as far, and require more skill in learning. A bugler can carry a musket in active service, and can perform every duty in garrison that a drummer can. I suppose one-half the companies of infantry have a man reported "on extra duty learning music" who is really a bugler in disguise.

Second. Allow company commanders to appoint citizen men to do the washing for the enlisted men of their companies, and be rid of the baggage and babies incident to their feminine *attachés*.

Third. In time of peace allow officers to transport a

reasonable amount of baggage in excess of the allowance of their rank, it being billed to the quartermaster at the end of their journey, and to be paid for to him (the quartermaster) at the rates charged the Department.

Fourth. Provide that all company records after a certain length of time may be sent to Washington, and appropriately stored where company commanders can have reference to them, if necessary, on application. As at present conducted, nearly all company records are lost or so roughly handled as to be illegible after a few years' transportation.

WAR HAT.

NEW YORK CITY, February 18, 1871.

EDUCATION OF MARINE OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Why it is that officers of the U. S. Marine Corps are not sent to the Naval Academy?

I have heard it spoken of for some time past that those who were appointed to this branch of the Navy would eventually be sent as cadets to the Academy, but of late I have heard nothing of it. In the Royal Marine Corps of England officers graduate after passing the most thorough examinations at their academy, and are required to pass examinations always upon being promoted, to see if they are competent to hold the position to which they are elevated. Now, as all other officers of the line in our Regular service are obliged to go through either West Point or Annapolis, why is it that officers of the Marine Corps are not sent to the Naval Academy and qualified from youth for this service?

EX-MAJOR U. S. A.

BURLINGTON, N. J., February 13, 1872.

A MEMOIR OF ULRIC DAHLGREN.

THERE was a great deal in the character of young Ulric Dahlgren to warrant the affectionate and laudatory memorial of his brief but brilliant career, which has recently been published by Lippincott & Co., from the pen of his father, the late Rear-Admiral Dahlgren. Such memoirs are useful in their lessons to the youth of the country, as serving to counteract the tendency to effeminacy among our cultured classes. Ulric Dahlgren was essentially manly by nature; all his tastes and inclinations were masculine. And it is to be noted as a curious circumstance that the opportunity which was given him for that robust training—that "school for the scout and the bivouac," which subsequently gave so much *éclat* to his brief Army life, was afforded him among his Southern kinsmen, as the companion of their out-door, active plantation life on the banks of the Mississippi. It was there he became a daring, accomplished horseman, an expert marksman, an eager, hardy hunter skilled in woodcraft, and a practical surveyor among the bayous, canebrakes, and dense forests of Mississippi.

A captain of the staff by his own merit at the age of twenty, he was heart and head soldierly; always in advance gaining valuable information, and forming singularly accurate estimates, for one so young, of the purposes and movements of the enemy, as his current correspondence shows to a remarkable degree, he was almost daily under fire.

In this way Captain Dahlgren acquired the confidence and consideration of his immediate commander, and the opportunity also for distinction so dear to every true soldier. It was thus he was selected in November, 1862, to conduct a cavalry reconnaissance to ascertain the strength of the Confederates in Fredericksburg, and entered that place with about sixty Indiana troopers with so much dash, confidence, and soldierly *aplomb* as to make it one of the notably brilliant and successful feats of the war.

At Chancellorsville, temporarily on the staff of General Hooker, he was equally active and serviceable. Always a volunteer for every enterprise which promised the offensive and hard knocks, the young staff officer was almost as a matter of course with Pleasanton in his cavalry combat in June, 1863, and was noticed by newspaper correspondents as "a model of cool and dauntless bravery."

Although constantly exposed, and on several occasions narrowly escaping death or capture, Captain Dahlgren went unscathed until after the battle of Gettysburg, when, with his wonted and almost feverish activity, he gravitated to the cavalry that was closely pressing the retreating Confederates. Then, in a sharp cavalry melee in the streets of Hagerstown, he was severely wounded in the foot, and amputation was subsequently necessary; but his promotion followed immediately and at a bound from the grade of captain to that of colonel—a promotion really deserved.

As soon as possible he was again with the Army, and in the saddle, to take part in the expedition planned for the rescue of Union prisoners in Richmond. Entrusted with a detached command, Colonel Dahlgren discharged his part of the operation with his usual intelligence and daring, but with the tragic result that is now historical.

The intensity of his patriotism, the exaltation of his ideas of duty, his burning thirst for action and adventure, and his unsurpassed intrepidity, invest the career of Ulric Dahlgren with the air of a romance, and make his story that should not be suffered to fall into oblivion.

But ever 'mid the bravest
Should shine in glory forth.

THE Military Committee of the House of Representatives had on Tuesday, February 20, under consideration the bill of General Stoughton, of Michigan, in relation to homesteads for soldiers of the late war. It provides that a soldier may take up public land and deduct his term of service from the five years' actual residence required by the present act, provided that he lives thereon two years. Under it a pensioner may settle land by an attorney without residence. The bill will be reported favorably.

The House committee on appropriations, February 20, considered the West Point appropriation bill, and will report in favor of \$325,000 for that institution.

READING FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The attention of Post Treasurers, Wardroom Messes, and individual readers is called to the following terms of clubbing offered by the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These arrangements for clubbing are made for the purpose of reducing the cost of periodicals to Army and Navy readers, and this season of the year is the proper time for subscribing to weekly and monthly publications.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hartman Bache, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General J. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

IN our editorial of Feb. 10th on Our Naval Resources, we stated the conclusion to which our Navy Department seem to have come in regard to the present condition of our iron-clad Navy, this conclusion being that a majority of them are only fit for the scrap heap. That the fifty-one vessels classified under the head of iron-clads in the Navy Register make a very poor showing everywhere but on paper, is unfortunately too true; but we should have a care how we are misled by this fact into such a wholesale condemnation of the system of iron-clad construction upon which we have thus far proceeded, as some of our naval authorities seem inclined to indulge in. Chief Constructor HANSCOM, for one, tells us in his annual report that our monitors "were built in violation of established principles of naval architecture; have been of no practical service to the country, unless the name of iron-clad has spread terror through the earth." That they were built in violation of "established principles of naval architecture," we presume not even Captain ERICSSON will assume to deny. So was the first vessel which depended for motive power upon a kettle of hot water in the hold, instead of upon masts and sails and shrouds above deck; and like the steamboat, our monitors have established principles of naval construction all their own, and have compelled every nation in Europe to adopt these principles in the construction of iron-clad vessels. With sixteen turreted vessels afloat in the English service, fifteen in the French, and nineteen in the Russian service, it will not do for our Chief Naval Constructor to thus lightly set our monitors aside. The iron-clad navies of the world bear testimony to the fact that the resources of science have been exhausted in vain in the endeavor to supersede the Monitor as a means of offensive or offensive-defensive warfare on the water. The judges on Naval Structures at the conclusion of the Paris Exhibition expressed the opinion that "a monitor with a single turret and an unincumbered deck is the most perfect structure for naval defence."

Our endorsement of the advice to dispose of the iron-clads at League Island had no reference to the monitors Dictator, Passaic, Montauk, Lehigh, Catskill, Jason (Sangamon), Nahant, Nantucket, Canonicus, Wyandotte, Mahopac, Manhattan, and Saugus. All of these, except the Dictator, ought to be at once hauled out of water and thoroughly repaired, the armor backing removed, and solid armor introduced in place of the present laminated plating on the turrets as well as on the sides. It is greatly to be regretted that the Monitor fleet, considered by Admiral DAHLGREN to be in a perfect working condition at the end of the war, was not then hauled out of water and the bottoms of the vessels repainted. We warned the Navy Department at the time against the blunder of keeping iron vessels of 600 tons burthen in the water exposed to corrosion, which, even in fresh water, will in a short time prove destructive. Placed on land and properly taken care of, the machinery put in motion—say, once a year—vessels like the monitors are good for a generation.

Respecting the "Light Draughts," it should be observed that while the hulls are useless, their turrets (if strengthened by solid plating), as well as

their machinery, might be rendered useful for harbor-defence vessels, for, be it remembered, such vessels need not have great speed. The work to be performed by them is that of attacking the enemy's ship, not on the coast, but after the entrance of the hostile vessels, and while taking up a position in the interior of the harbor for the purpose of shelling.

Captain ERICSSON is quoted by the London Times as saying that at the present moment the English iron-clads could, in spite of our forts and 15-inch guns (without available carriages), steam up to the Battery. We have quite too much faith in the possibilities of Yankee ingenuity under the pressure of war to believe that this will ever be done, but certainly there is nothing in the present condition of our means of defence to disprove the statement. Protected by the iron netting which the English have lately devised for harbor attack, our proposed torpedo boats, with their twenty feet poles with a powder bag at the end, would be laughed at by our assailants, nor would stationary torpedoes prove any certain protection against an enterprising enemy employing mechanical means for destroying these contrivances, and clearing and buoying the passage as he advances. No doubt a stationary torpedo suspended in the channel at a proper depth below the surface of the water is a very dangerous obstruction, but we must not shut our eyes to the obvious fact that these structures are of such a frail character that they may be easily destroyed unless we have some means of protecting them against interference. And thus far there is no evidence to show that any other means of auxiliary defence equals that of light draught vessels carrying impregnable turrets protecting guns of the heaviest calibre. Such vessels cannot be run down by sea-going iron-clads, as their light draught would enable them to lie in shoal water by the side of the channel, from whence the approaching vessels could be attacked while entering a harbor. Hence it will be well to reflect before we destroy the turrets and machinery of the light-draught monitors at League Island. If their hulls are worthless, let them by all means be consigned to the scrap-heap at once, as we have already recommended, but it will be time enough to discard our monitors altogether when our naval and military doctrinaires have proven in actual practice that they have provided us with more efficient means of defence.

WE have received a printed appeal urging that our Army musicians should be raised above the grade of enlisted men, to which they are at present confined. It is proposed to require of those who may hereafter offer themselves for the position, certificates as to character and ability, and such examination as competent authority might deem sufficient, and of those already in the Army as chief musicians, one year's service and the recommendation of the regimental commanders as to the character, behavior, and ability of the applicants. To such as could offer the endorsement of their officers, it is proposed to give the uniform of second lieutenant (or the uniform to be prescribed which will denote his position) with a commission as band leader, chief musician, or professor of music, at the rate of pay now allowed the chief musician; the rank to be given merely as an acknowledgment of social standing, and neither to open the way for further promotion, nor provide for increase of pay. To protect the interests of regiments which may have expended considerable sums in equipping bands, it is further proposed to debar resignations for a limited period save upon surgeon's certificate of disability. By improving the position of musicians we can, it is urged, encourage a better class of men to offer themselves for future vacancies, and elevate the standard of music in the Army. The argument is a sound one, and we are heartily in favor of any plan which promises to bring our officers and men more under the influence of good music. The argument for this particular project is thus tersely stated by General DOUBLEDAY in his endorsement of it: "The genius and talent required to be a chief musician is such as to render him the equal of any officer in social position. He should have the rank of a commissioned officer. To make him an enlisted man is to attack the whole musical profession. If the teacher of drawing at West Point has the rank of major, it

is hard to see the justice of making the teacher of music hold the rank of sergeant. It both lessens his standing and usefulness, and subjects him to the captious criticisms of every green lieutenant who arrives at the post. The injustice should be remedied by a combined effort of all the musicians in the country."

THE *Montreal News* takes a jubilant view of the defences of Canada. The old 68-pounders which once armed the citadel at Quebec have been sent to the melting-pot, and seven-inch muzzle-loading rifled 150-pounders have taken their place, and are, the *News* thinks, "more than a match for any iron-clad that can enter the harbor of Quebec." At Point Levi three forts are being rapidly pushed to completion, each of which will mount five 300-pounders rifled Armstrongs, while the guns from the citadel can sweep the ground in advance of the forts. Halifax, one of the Imperial strongholds, has in position twelve 25-ton guns, which throw a 600-pound shot, and twenty 300-pounder guns are to be added to these. From the fact that England takes such precautions to defend her colonial strongholds, the *News* draws the comforting assurance that she has no idea of turning her back upon Canada, and is quietly preparing "to give a good account of any foreign fleet that ventures to attack them." It is her policy to teach her Canadian subjects the lesson of self-reliance, and to wean them by degrees from dependence upon her protection.

At the end of the Naval Appropriation bill the House has inserted an additional section, on motion of Mr. HALE, authorizing the sale of useless vessels and materials. No provision is made for the employment of the funds accruing from such sales for the construction of new vessels, because the appropriations committee is of the opinion that such legislation ought to emanate from the committee on Naval Affairs, which had already agreed to a bill of the kind. The following is the section added to the bill:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to sell, at public sale, such vessels and materials of the United States Navy as in his judgment are not suitable for or capable of profitable use, repair, or fitting out: *Provided*, That before any such sale shall be made, public notice shall be given by advertisement in some leading newspaper or newspapers in at least four of the principal cities of the United States, which advertisement shall state the number of vessels and the amount of materials proposed to be sold, with a description thereof, so far as the same shall be practicable, together with the time and place when and where such vessels and materials can be seen and examined. And the Secretary of the Navy shall at the opening of each session of Congress, make a full report to Congress of his acts under the authority given by this section, which report shall contain a statement of all vessels and materials sold, the parties buying the same, and the amount realized therefrom, together with such other facts as may be necessary to a full understanding of his acts; and all net proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the United States Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as compelling the Secretary of the Navy to accept any bid or offer which in his judgment is grossly inadequate to the value of the vessel or materials offered for sale.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the lands and tenements belonging to the United States, "at Rome, New York; Vergennes, Vermont; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mount Vernon, Alabama; and Chattahoochee, Florida, now or heretofore used for arsenal purposes, and known respectively, as Rome Arsenal, Champlain Arsenal, North Carolina Arsenal, Mount Vernon Arsenal, and Appalachicola Arsenal; also, the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, Louisiana; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas; and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas; and the magazine tract near Augusta, in the State of Georgia, with the buildings thereupon." It is understood to be the desire of the Secretary of War to have a number of other arsenals sold, not specified in the bill, as a measure of economy, but there is so much opposition among members of Congress against reducing the number of public buildings in their States that if all the arsenals were included of which the Government has no real use the bill could not be passed.

An animated discussion of the merits of the Marine Hospital system came up in the House of Representatives in connection with the Naval appropriation bill. General SLOCUM said there were but forty-five patients in the Brooklyn hospital, and that they could all be boarded at the Fifth Avenue

Hotel, and a doctor hired for each man, for less money than it costs to take care of them in the hospital. An attempt was made by Mr. COX to apply the new ideas of Civil Service reform to the Navy-yards, and, after considerable debate on the subject, he succeeded by a very small majority in securing the adoption of an amendment in the following terms: "That laborers shall be employed in the several Navy-yards by the proper officers in charge, without dictation from political committees, and without regard to their political sentiments."

THE extraordinary deficiencies of the French staff during the late war with Germany was a revelation all the more striking from the way in which this branch of the military service had been lauded up to the outbreak of hostilities. As illustrative of the pass to which staff service came at last, we find the following anecdote in the *Vie Parisienne*, credited to a former lieutenant of *garde-moblie*:

During the sad campaign of BOUBAULT's army, I heard and saw many extraordinary things, but nothing more extraordinary than this. We encamped in the woods near Chagny. A young staff officer of the general who commanded our corps brings an order to our brigade general.

"General," says he, "to protect the retreat, march your brigade to the right flank—or the left—I don't remember which; but I know that something must be done quickly."

"Captain," answers the general, "you ought to know whether it is the right or the left flank. This particular is very important."

"Ah! very true," answers the captain, "but, unluckily, I have forgotten. After all, *que voulez-vous?* I was vice-prefect before the war, and what I now do I do merely for the sake of obliging."

We used to get some fine satire from the French with regard to the easy independence of our own "citizen-soldiery," but we remember nothing quite as cool in our own war as this remark of the intelligent vice-prefect.

It is probably not generally known that the Government is without title to most of the land it occupies for forts and military posts in the State of Texas, and is obliged in many cases to pay an annual rental far exceeding the actual value of the lands occupied. The failure to secure a title is owing to the fact that there are no public lands in Texas belonging to the Government. All the unsettled land is the property of the State, and as soon as a military post is located some citizen lays claim to the site and gets a State title to it. Mr. COBURN has, on recommendation of the Secretary of War, prepared a bill which authorizes the Department to purchase such lands in Texas as may be necessary for military use. The bill is before the House Military Committee.

MRS. DAHLGREN, widow of the late Admiral DAHLGREN, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Tuesday, February 20, and asked for an appropriation of \$200,000 as compensation for the use by the Government of her husband's inventions in cannon. The committee were strongly impressed with the justice of Mrs. DAHLGREN's claim, and will probably report a bill granting her a portion of the amount asked for. The DAHLGREN gun which was in use upon nearly all of the vessels of the Navy during the war, is still a standard arm for the Naval service.

A CURIOUS incident of the arms-sales question which has aroused so much Senatorial eloquence is the fact that the complainant is not Germany, the alleged aggrieved party, but a naturalized German-American citizen joined with a New England reformer, the two latter being aided and abetted in their efforts to prejudice the Government by the attorney of the legation of France, the nation which benefited by the sales. That Baron GEROLT, who well knew of all that occurred in relation to these sales, did not interpose any objection to them at the time, is another curious circumstance, and suggests, what is the truth, that he found no reason to complain of them. We may add that Colonel W. C. SQUIRE, the secretary of the Remington Arms Company whose name has been put forward so prominently in this discussion, arrived from Europe on Friday of last week, and THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., another gentleman also frequently mentioned, arrived from Liverpool on Wednesday of the present week. So they are both at hand for the investigating committee for whose

inquisition they declare themselves not only ready but anxious.

GENERAL SLOCUM has, it appears, succeeded in making some headway with his consolidation scheme against the inertia of the military committee of the House, and they have invited him to draft a bill for the consolidation of the Commissary's, Paymaster-General's, and Quartermaster's Departments. We wait to see the bill before commenting further upon this subject. The military committee has received authority to send for persons and papers, with a view to making a thorough inquiry into the question of reorganizing the staff corps.

"GENERALS VON MOLTKE and VON ROON have been created life Peers by royal decree, and will take seats in the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet." A most singular proceeding on the part of Germany, we must confess. Why don't they take example from Republican neighbors, and either muster these heroes out of service or cut down their pay?

A BILL has been introduced in the House by Hon. W. L. Sessions, of New York, allowing totally disabled soldiers and seamen increased pensions. Inasmuch as the sum involved is a very small one, and is in behalf of a very unfortunate class of cripples, it ought to pass. It provides that all persons who shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of fifty dollars per month; and all persons who shall have lost both feet, for one hand and one foot, shall be entitled to pensions at the rate of forty dollars per month. These pensioners now receive but \$25 per month, and the increase will not take more than \$15,000 from the Treasury in addition to what is now paid for pensions. Of the Navy pensioners there is, it is said, but one who would be benefited by the increase.

At a meeting of the Army and Navy Club held at the Club House in Fifth avenue, on the evening of February 20, amendments to the Constitution of the club were adopted, providing that no yearly dues will be exacted from officers of the Army or Navy stationed outside the limits of the city of New York or Brooklyn, from officers on the retired list, or from officers of the Volunteer Service in the war, who were so disabled from wounds as to prevent them from being again received into the service. An amendment was also adopted providing for the election of a limited number of citizens to the privileges of the club, they paying yearly dues, but having no vote upon any question involving a change of the Constitution of the club, and being ineligible to office.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report a general bill for the relief of all officers who were commissioned during the late war but did not receive their commissions, providing such non-receipt was through no fault of their own. This will relieve a large number of officers who were captured and suffered long imprisonments, before their commissions were received, although en route at the time of capture.

THE will of General Henry W. Halleck was probated at San Francisco February 15. The wife was appointed sole executrix and guardian of their son. The property is shared between them, except \$5,000 to be paid to the General's mother, with the use of the homestead in Oneida county, New York State, during her life.

CHARLES W. ELLIOT, President of Harvard University, has been appointed by the President a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point, in place of Professor J. R. Loomis, who is absent in Europe, and cannot be present at the Academy in June.

MR. HAVENS has introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution, to construe section 2 of the act of February 26, 1853, entitled "An act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States," so as not to prohibit retired officers of the Army from acting as claim-agents.

GENERAL HUMPHREY, chief of ordnance, and Colonel Casey were before the House Committee on Appropriations February 21 asking for three and a quarter million dollars for the construction and repair of fortifications. Last year only one and three-quarters were appropriated.

THE Second Comptroller decides that Army and marine officers travelling with troops must take the transportation furnished them, as they are not entitled to mileage.

OWEN'S MODERN ARTILLERY.—PART I.

THE authorized text-books in the artillery of our service are "The Field Artillery," the "Heavy Artillery Tactics," "Gibbon's Artillerist's Manual," "Roberts' Handbook," and the "Ordnance Manual."

The first named is perhaps less imperfect than either of the others. It was carefully revised by a board of artillery officers in 1868-'69. The manuscript revision, the result of something near a year's labor, was referred to the St. Louis board (on which there was but one artillery officer) to be put through the assimilative process, having for its object the preparation of a tactics for the three arms.

The "Heavy Artillery Tactics" is the edition of 1852 revised in 1863 by the insertion of a few tables of ranges and a drill for a gun mounted on an iron carriage. It does not contain a single drill for the prescribed heavy ordnance and carriages. At the Artillery School the drills are taught from pamphlet or manuscript copies which have no authority at other posts. Discreditable as it may appear, it is nevertheless the fact that there is absolutely nothing in print, either by authority or otherwise, concerning modern ordnance and materiel to which our volunteer or regular officers could turn for instruction should it become necessary to promptly man our sea-coast works. When we read of engineer and ordnance officers hurrying from post to post to arrange for their defence, in view of probable foreign complications, we are astonished that no inquiry is made into the condition of the personnel of the artillery; that is, concerning the instruction given to officers and men, and whether a considerable body of new materiel could be absorbed by the artillery and made reliable and useful in the short period which would probably be available for such purpose.

In such an emergency we cannot see what help officers could get from tactics or manuals, and we think the voice of an indignant people would be heard in condemnation of whoever is responsible for this want of preparation.

Imagine a volunteer officer eager to learn his new duties stationed at one of our forts with a mixed armament of 10 and 15-inch smooth bores, and Parrott rifles, referring to the Ordnance Manual under the head of "Siege;" the first thing that strikes his eye may be the entry of forty "wall pieces," but he will find no useful facts concerning his guns or ammunition, and almost absolute silence concerning rifled guns. Referring to the Heavy Artillery Tactics, he will find no drill for any gun at his post save perhaps the flank casemate. He will find tables of charges and ranges, not for actual service, but for useless target practice in times of peace. In short, no matter to what he may refer for information, he will find little or nothing which is not obsolete.

Putting aside for the moment all questions relating to the armament of our forts, it is still the fact that we are lamentably unprepared for war, because of the imperfect instruction given to artillery officers and the entire lack of suitable text-works. Except for the instruction given at the Artillery School for the last four years, our artillery might be pronounced ignorant of almost everything except the manual of the piece.

It is true that in Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery we have an excellent text-book—or, perhaps, we should say, will have when it is revised to date. This work, however, does not in any respect obviate the necessity for a new Tactics and Manual of Artillery. We have never heard but one reason given for the lack of such a work, and that is the unsettled condition of various questions relating to the construction of guns, carriages, and platforms. To wait until there are no unsettled questions of this kind is to wait for the millennium, or for a day of entire stagnation in the pursuits of war. Suitable text-books should be prepared for to-day, and revised as often as changes sufficiently numerous or important are made to require it. This is the practice everywhere else. The English Manual of Artillery Exercises is brought down to 1870. Their description of material comes down to 1870-71 in the volumes on ammunition by Captains Majendie and Brown—books which we would recommend to every artillery officer who makes a study of his profession. The latest English work is Lieutenant-Colonel Owen's Modern Artillery, which we propose briefly to review for the benefit of such of our readers as may not have access to it. In appearance and arrangement it is similar to Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery. It treats of the subject of artillery under the three general heads of Ordnance, Carriages, and Ammunition; Principles and Practice of Gunnery; and Organization and Use of Artillery in Warfare.

In our judgment, it is inferior to Benton in treating theoretical questions, particularly the theories of construction, deviation of projectiles, etc. The subject of strains upon the metal of guns is slurred over as compared with Benton, and it is noticeable that in mention-

ing the methods adopted for equalizing the strain upon the exterior and interior, Rodman's invention of cooling from the interior—now adopted wherever large cast-iron guns are made—is not once referred to. Colonel Owen also states that Rodman's pressure gauge is inferior to the crusher, by which the pressure of the gas is ascertained by the compression of a copper cylinder upon an anvil by the piston.

It is stated in the chapter on strains that the strain increases with the angle of elevation—a statement hitherto contradicted, apparently, in this country by direct experiment.

In the chapter on ordnance Colonel Owen describes the old-style mortars with trunnions at the breech, and quins to preserve the elevation. No mention is made of our new-pattern mortar, so evident an improvement on the old in every respect. As an offset, however, the English have a travelling mortar carriage, which we hope to see greatly improved and adopted in our service.

We note also, from the chapter on artillery travelling carriages, that the iron carriage has been adopted for field and siege guns, and that the axletree-boxes of the field guns are fitted as seats, with guard irons, so that a sufficient number of cannoneers can accompany the piece to open fire without waiting for the other carriages.

The 20 and 12-pounder breech-loaders have a traversing arrangement capable of giving 3° of deflection to the gun on either side. The elevating screws of the field guns are attached to the gun, the screw working in the ball of a ball and socket attachment bolted to the trail.

The chapter on standing carriages gives a description of the hydraulic buffer intended to replace the compressor, and the former is pronounced simpler. It has been heretofore described in the JOURNAL. It consists simply of an iron cylinder with rod and piston, the piston having four holes to allow of the passage of the fluid in the cylinder from one side of the piston to the other when moving. The buffer is adapted to use with any gun carriage, the only difference being in the size of the holes. When the gun recoils, the piston being forced rapidly back is resisted by the fluid, which can escape through the holes only at a certain rate, depending on their diameter.

The Moncrief gun-carriage is also described, but in very moderate language considering that this carriage was to make a great revolution in the systems of fortification. We think we see good reason to doubt if this invention will achieve any greater success than it has already attained.

Colonel Owen pronounces against a mortar carriage on wheels or trucks as not capable of resisting the vertical strain of firing. This opinion is of no weight in view of the fact that our 15-inch guns have been fired successfully from their carriages at high angles, and we expect soon to have the pleasure of describing a successful traversing carriage for mortars.

In the chapters on ammunition we note several things worthy of trial at least in our service. Some of them commend themselves at once—for instance, making the bursting charge of a shell all the powder the cavity will hold.

The sabots in the English service are fixed to the shot by copper rivets—an invention by Colonel Boxer, we believe. A number of advantages are claimed for this method, among which are economy, security of transportation, diminished windage.

The parachute light-ball was also proposed by Colonel Boxer. As its name indicates, it is a light-ball, which spreads a parachute at the moment the halves separate, and floats over the work to be illuminated. An obvious disadvantage is that an ill wind might bring back the light-ball to plague the inventors.

The proper definition for percussion and concussion fuses has been a subject of considerable discussion in England as well as in our service. The following is given by Owen as having been promulgated in a war office circular: "A percussion fuse is one which is prepared to act by the shock of discharge, but put in action by the second shock on striking the object; a concussion fuse is one which is put in action by the shock of discharge, but the effect of that action is restrained until it strikes the object." Good definitions have few or no exceptional cases. This definition would exclude apparently the simplest form of percussion shell, with a wafer or cap on the point, as such a fuse would not be prepared to act by the shock of discharge. Other exceptions will occur to artillerymen. The following definition has been suggested by artillery officers in our service. A percussion fuse is one which is lighted by the shock of impact. A concussion fuse is lighted or prepared to light by the shock of the discharge. Under this definition concussion fuses would necessarily be combination time or percussion, perhaps both. If, for example, the shock of discharge liberates a plunger armed with a cap which ex-

plodes by impact of the plunger when the shell strikes, the fuse is a combination percussion-concussion. If in addition to liberating the plunger the shock of discharge lights a time fuse, the fuse is a triple combination. If the shock of discharge does no more than light a time fuse, the fuse is a combination time-concussion.

Under the head of means of firing ordnance we notice nothing new. It is acknowledged to be a matter of prime importance in our service that some means be devised for discharging our heavy guns with absolute certainty at any desired instant. We are very far from being able to do this now. It was at one time supposed that the cannon lock for firing metallic cartridges would supply the want, but the bursting of some heavy guns by the ordnance at Fort Monroe immediately after the attachment of the locks led to the conclusion that the stoppage of the vent had burst the guns. One may be excused for incredulity on this point.

Part II. opens with a brief sketch of the progress of the art of gunnery, and is followed by a chapter on the forces which act upon a projectile within the bore of a gun. The circumstances attending the combustion of powder are discussed with less precision and detail than in Benton, but the general results are stated with sufficient clearness. It may be observed here, once for all, that theoretical questions are generally lightly touched in this work and it gives in no instance any marked sign of originality on the part of the author. In this chapter is an interesting comparison of the initial velocity and pressure obtained in the same gun with different powders, the Russian prismatic giving 1,366 feet initial velocity and 20.5 tons pressure, against 1,374 initial velocity and 15.4 tons pressure with the English pebble. It is pretty well understood that each different calibre and length bore may require a different powder to secure the best results, and it will be an interesting experiment to have these competitive trials made with several different kinds of guns.

In the chapters on the resistance of the air, we observe several points not developed in Benton, as, for example, the fact that the resistance of the air to a spherical projectile is about one-seventh greater than that to an elongated shot with a hemispherical head of the same diameter. In treating of drift it is also shown that with a square-headed shot the deflection will be to the left with a right-handed twist.

But one or two formulas for calculating problems in gunnery are given, and herein we think the author has made a mistake. Theoretical tables of ranges are undoubtedly the most accurate we now have. Colonel Owen illustrates by tabulated records the entire unreliability of most of the practice-firing for ranges; and until we can get a practical standard can we do better than to use a theoretical one, which, rightly interpreted, is but the mean of the most carefully conducted firing. In Helie's formulas—which are perhaps as accurate and much less complicated than Didion's—the value of certain constants are determined by a few careful shots, which could be made with standard projectiles, standard powder, and the best appliances for weighing charges, giving the elevation, etc.

Colonel Owen states that the wind exercises a very great disturbing effect upon elongated projectiles. Whether he intends to compare the effect with that on spherical projectiles is not clear. We doubt if in practice the elongated projectiles show as much disturbance as the other.

In the report of General Turner, chief of artillery, which accompanies General Gillmore's report of the engineer and artillery operations at Charleston, we are told that the Parrott projectiles were but slightly affected by a strong gale which prevailed for three days. "The 10-inch was just perceptibly affected by it; the 8-inch felt it more, but was not seriously disturbed; the 100-pounders more than the rest, but the disturbance was not so great but that good work was obtained from them during the whole of it." From this we judge that the effect of wind has, perhaps, been rather overstated by Colonel Owen.

The chapter on penetration of projectiles contains an apparently successful refutation of the claims of the advocates of flat-headed shot for firing against armor. It has been claimed that the flat head is a better form for punching, and it will bite into an iron plate when the pointed head will glance. The illustrative drawings showing the superiority of flat-headed shot in this last respect are familiar to most artillery readers. These claims are not sustained by experiment.

Chapter vii. of Part II. is on the practice of gunnery. The author divides the practice into horizontal and vertical fire, but we think he fails to give any clear definition of the two terms, seemingly using the latter as a synonym for mortar fire and the former for gun fire. An artillery officer who has given this subject considerable thought suggests that horizontal fire should include

all kinds in which the projectile strikes its object with a velocity due wholly, or nearly so, to the charge, and verticle fire include all kinds in which the projectile strikes with a velocity due wholly or nearly so to gravity. Curved fire has come to be a technical expression, describing the course of a projectile fired so as just to clear an interposing cover and strike its object without ricochets or rebounds.

The following definition for dispart is suggested by Colonel Owen: *Half the difference between the diameter of those parts of the gun upon which the sights are placed.* The definition is suggested by the fact that the dispart sights are more often placed elsewhere than at the muzzle.

We extract the following memoranda of firing at moving target with the 9-inch rifled gun: A 5-foot target moving at the rate of 3½ miles per hour, range 1,000 yards, target under fire for 750 yards, was fired at five times in 4 min. 22 sec., the third shot hitting the target; the rate of the target being increased to eight miles an hour, five rounds were fired in 3 min. 22 sec., the fourth shot hitting the target. All the shots fired would have struck a ship's launch.

We should be pleased to know how this record compares with the firing at the Artillery School; also to know what is the experience there concerning the deviation of elongated projectiles in the wind. There ought by this time to be a collection of much useful matter in scientific gunnery at the Artillery School, and it should be published for the benefit of the artillery at large.

The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to the organization and use of artillery. In a corner in one of them, we find the following allusion to Nolan's Range-Finder: "One of the best of these instruments (for determining ranges) is Captain Nolan's." The following table of practice at Aldershot is given:

Range.	Error by Range-Finder.	Error when judged by non-commissioned officers.
1,180	15	150 to 320
1,320	8	320 to 470
2,350	13	150 to 1,150
3,660	5	1,570 to 2,340

Perhaps the most valuable matter in the book is found in the appendices, which embrace descriptions of the ordnance of nearly all the European powers, a number of tables of calculated velocities and resistances, tables of ranges, and descriptions of the Bashford Chronograph and Noble Chronoscope. The book is also supplied quite liberally with plates.

It will be seen even by the imperfect account of the book we have given that it is the most valuable work in our own language now available for artillery officers. It presents the subject of artillery as it is in England today with clearness and fullness, and is of permanent value as a book of reference.

BEAUREGARD ON GRANT AND GILLMORE.

In a recent number of a Southern magazine General Beauregard comments upon the siege of Charleston and Grant's last Virginia campaign. In regard to the attack of the monitors upon Fort Sumter he is evidently of the opinion that it failed chiefly because it was undertaken in the day time instead of the night:

We had great doubts as to the impending result, and I was always of the unqualified opinion that, if the enemy's iron-clad fleet made a night attack against Fort Sumter by coming within sufficiently close range to see the fort, which was a large and elevated object, and yet not be seen from the fort, the latter would certainly be silenced or destroyed in the course of a few nights without serious injury to the monitors, and the channel to Charleston and the harbor would have been opened to them after having removed the torpedoes placed at their entrance.

The failure of General Gillmore to apprehend what his critic regards as the true point from which to attack Charleston is thus commented upon:

Being an engineer by profession and acquainted with General Gillmore, I felt confident, as soon as he assumed command of the forces operating against Charleston, that he would turn his attention to attacking Fort Sumter, as he had done Fort Pulaski (at the entrance of Savannah River) the year before, instead of employing his means to the taking of Charleston, which should and could have been taken at that time by the way of the Stono River and James Island. I often remarked to my general officers at that period that the latter island was the door to Charleston, whereas Morris Island was only the window to it; and it was fortunate, indeed, for that city and the Confederacy that General Gillmore preferred attempting to enter through the window instead of the door.

General Beauregard is of the opinion that the siege of Petersburg by Grant was a mistake. He says:

What General Lee and myself feared most was that General Grant should continue to rotate around Richmond on the south side of the James and Appomattox, as he had done on the north side of the former river. It is evident that, with our inferiority of numbers at the time (50,000 against 150,000), and paucity of resources, we could not have checked him by placing ourselves in his front without uncovering Petersburg and Richmond, which required very strong garrisons (more than we could safely spare), to be abandoned to themselves even for a moment. For the same reason we could not have threatened his line of communication with City Point or the lower James River, where he could have re-established his base at any point most suitable to him.

By that movement of rotation Grant would have effectually destroyed the Weldon and the Danville railroads, the only two lines which continued to furnish Richmond and the army with scanty supplies of provisions and ammunition from Wilmington and the nearly exhausted States of South Carolina and Georgia. We were living then, as it were, from hand to mouth; and any serious interruption to those lines of supply would have compelled an immediate evacuation of Virginia by

the Confederate government and army for North Carolina and South Carolina, or for Tennessee and Kentucky, where a new "theatre of war" might have been established.

THE TRADE IN FIRE-ARMS.

(From the New York Times February 18.)

THE business of buying and selling arms, though an important one before the civil war, during the rebellion reached to an enormous extent. Since that period, with occasional lulls, it has been a very constant one. Save England and Prussia, there is not a single country in Europe, Africa, Asia or South America that has not been a large purchaser of arms from the United States. South America and Mexico seem to be wanting something to blow their heads off with, or to rip out their vitals with all the year round. They may be described with Cuba as being always to the market. Lead in musket-balls is never heavy in these parts, and lines of guns are always going off. An insatiable desire for every kind of weapon of destruction seems to influence them. In Mexico revolutions and counter-revolutions can be counted upon with the same certainty by the trade as grocers are sure of disposing of their extra stocks of plums and citron about Christmas time. Minor South American States are always making pronunciamientos, and all such long-sounding terms have for interpreters gun-shots and sabre-slashes.

The revolution made of late years in breech-loading pieces did for a while unsettle the market, yet there is demand for muzzle-loaders. Even the old-fashioned "Brown Bess," with the gaping muzzle and gun-flint arrangement, at present considered as a pre-Adamite weapon, has its admirers. In fact there is a good demand for them. Did you hunt the market through you could not find 3,000 of them. East and west coast of Africa want this kind of gun, and when they can be found they may be shipped to our African brothers with a goodly chance of profit. Some time ago, a paragraph ran through the American Press in regard to a large quantity of very fair muskets bought at a very low figure, and shipped to China and Japan. They found no sale there, the Chinese and Japanese disdaining anything else than breech-loaders.

The business is one requiring enormous capital, and no end of acuteness. Credits are out of the question. If war is a pleasant amusement, it must be settled for, as far as powder and guns go, on the spot. "No money, no fight," seems, and very properly, to be a rule with the trade.

The enormous character of the business can hardly be appreciated at a single glance. It is perfectly impossible to say what a country may want after a single engagement. A defeat costs millions on millions of dollars, and a victory but little less. A house in this business may be called on at a moment's warning, not only for guns, but for clothes and shoes, for batteries and harness, and must be prepared to add even subsistence to the category of wants. Rapidity of execution is everything. It may be worth while to pay, in order to get 5,000 guns at a certain place at a given time, a million of dollars, when a delivery a week later would be worse than useless. The scope of mind, the power of combination, the precision as to detail, acquired by the leading houses in this kind of trade partakes of the miraculous. Once an important contract given them the utmost care is taken that not only the quality of the arms shall be such as is required, but that all the minutiae of detail as to delivery and shipment shall be strictly followed.

The profits in the business must be immense. When times are peaceful, stocks may be accumulated at very low figures. Good guns may be had then at prices ranging from one dollar and even less up to five or seven. They may stay in the warehouses one or two years or more, when suddenly the rage for slaughter seizes on some unhappy country, and they become eager purchasers of these arms at four to ten times their original cost. Cannons costing two cents a pound, bought when bombardments were at a stand-still, go off like hot cakes at ten to twelve cents a pound.

Ammunition is harder to handle. With a variety of gauges and different forms of projectiles, saving for certain accepted styles, the market is a more difficult one to manage. Though the deterioration in metallic cartridges is very small, in the old-fashioned paper cartridge it is considerable. Bargains, however, are frequently picked up, the value of the lead paying a profit, even when the powder is worth nothing more than the saltpetre in it. The manufacture of metallic cartridges has become so important, and the consumption of copper so much increased by their use, that it is asserted that the late rise in this metal is mainly due to this cause. In the United States the manufacturers of metallic cartridges are busy all the year round, and such is the perfection and rapidity of the machinery employed, that unlimited quantities can be produced at a moment's warning. It is quite a question whether our Government would not do better if they discontinued entirely the manufacture of either arms or ammunition. It seems apparent every day that the only use the Government have for such establishments is to try the arms and projectiles furnished by competing manufacturers.

STORY OF AN ELEPHANT.

THE Central Provinces (India, official) Gazette November, tells a wonderful story of one of the most noteworthy of elephants—"the mad elephant of Mandla," which had just been killed, after having disposed of or mutilated upwards of fifty human beings, some of whom it ate. The ferocious animal was shot last month by Captain A. Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat, who tells the story of its life and death in the paper, a very long one, published in the supplement of the Official Gazette.

He says: "So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following is the history of the elephant: About twenty years ago, when the estate of the Nawab of Ellichpore was escheated to the Nizam's government, this elephant escaped,

and made its way into the jungles of Chindwara. The Rajah of Nagpore, hearing of it, offered a reward for its capture, and sent two detachments of Sowars after it. Hunted about the Chindwara district, it descended the ghats, and, passing close to the city of Nagpore, turned northward and took to the hills at the north of the Hattapargana of the district. For several years it roamed the Dhansua hill, and then went away north of Bhimlat to the Bhainsa Ghat range, where it remained without doing much damage to man or property till the beginning of this year, when it distinguished itself by killing twenty-one human beings in the Mandla district.

The panic on his approach was ten times greater than would have been caused by any number of mau-eating tigers, for the people were not safe even in their houses." The story of Captain Bloomfield's own experience begins on the 30th of November last, when the elephant, against whom fifty deaths or mutilations were already recorded, came again from the jungles and killed a native. Captain Bloomfield started in pursuit, and found everywhere on the road marks of the elephant's devastations. Two villagers killed, six houses nearly torn down, a roof lifted from a house in another village, several more deaths, a man hunted through the jungle and literally smashed to pieces, several more houses demolished, these are some few of the terrible list which extends over several pages of the Gazette; the complete story fills ten pages. At last the pursuers got fairly on the track. Captain Bloomfield writes:

"We had gone about a mile when suddenly the baigas (villagers who accompanied Captain Bloomfield) in front stopped short on the bank of a *nala*, and, pointing to the front with their spears, turned round to us, and in a whisper said, 'There he is!' There he was sure enough, lying thirty-five yards in front of us, asleep in the long grass, over which we could see only the immense arch of his left ribs and a small piece of the spine. Not being able to get a good shot from where we stood, we moved a few paces to our left. The noise we made through the bushes aroused the animal, and he raised himself as if to listen, showing above the grass the top of head, as far as the ear and just above the eye. Immediately we raised our rifles and fired each a shot at his head, and with what effect I am not quite sure; but for a second the brute disappeared, and the next moment was saluted with another shot as he went up the opposite bank of the *nala*. We ran after him as fast as we could, and came up with him about two hundred yards further on under a mohwa tree. Two more shots started him off again, and so we went on running through the high grass and jungle for about 1,500 paces, firing whenever we came up with him. At last, just as we went down into a *nala*, the elephant turned half round and exposed the whole of his right side. Immediately two shots were fired into his right ear, and with a shrill trumpet the huge beast fell, burying his right tusk deep in the earth."

The government reward of £20 was paid to the baigas.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, who is in attendance at Washington as a delegate to an agricultural convention, was before the House Military Committee February 16, and advocated an appropriation by Congress to each of the agricultural colleges, to enable them to give efficiency to their military departments. The colleges are required by law to provide for a course of military instruction. Dr. Gregory stated that the endowment derived from their land grants was so small that they were unable to make their military instructions sufficiently thorough to be of any real value. Congress should either release them from the obligation to give such instructions or grant them further aid. He presented a plan agreed upon by a committee appointed at the Agricultural College, which contemplates the appropriation by Congress of \$15,000 annually to each college, to be expended in the employment of professors of the military science. Another feature of the plan provides for the appointment, annually, as cadets at West Point, of a number of the graduates of each college who are most distinguished for proficiency. Dr. Gregory spoke at length of the advantage it would be to the country to train up a body of young men in a thorough knowledge of military tactics and science. A number sufficient to make six regiments could be sent to be thus educated, at a less cost than the maintenance of a single regiment of infantry.

THE text of the armistice concluded between Spain and the Southern American Republics through the intervention of the United States has been officially published at Madrid. By the terms of the agreement the suspension of hostilities existing *de facto* is converted into a general armistice or truce, which shall continue indefinitely, and cannot be broken by any of the belligerents, save in three years after having expressly and explicitly notified the other of its intentions to renew hostilities. In this case such notification must be made through the Government of the United States. Each of the belligerents during the continuance of this armistice shall be at liberty to carry on commerce with neutral nations in all articles in which trade is considered lawful in a state of peace; all restriction on neutral commerce, therefore, ceasing. The proceedings for the ratification and exchange shall not interfere with the continuation of the conferences designed for the negotiation of peace.

THE last number of the journal of the United Service Institution contains a lecture on "Defensive Submarine Warfare," delivered in the theatre of the institution, June 19, 1871, by Major R. H. Stothard, R. E., followed by a discussion in which Major-General Sir J. Lintorn A. Simmons, K.C.B., Captain Dawson, R.N., the Rev. S. Beal, and Major Stothard took part. The chairman agreed with Captain Dawson that it is most desirable to test the torpedo system of defence on a large scale, and that the only reason this has not been done is the difficulty of obtaining funds.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS.—The State of Connecticut, following the worthy example of New York and Pennsylvania, has organized a military association, or the nucleus of one, with a view of advancing the interests of the National Guard of the State. Let our Connecticut friends remember that an association of this character to accomplish any good must be practical in all its workings, else it soon dissolves itself into a mutual admiration society, losing influence and respect. The New York Association in its palmy days may have accomplished much good, but of late years its proceedings have, as a rule, reflected little or no credit upon its members. The Pennsylvania Association, organized but a few months since, has made some progress, and the suggestions of its members have already had some effect on the State Legislature. The pamphlet of one of its members (General Hoffman) on the subject of the National Guard of the United States has attracted a lively interest throughout the Union. The State militia law is under process of improvement, and the State service is being generally strengthened and made more effective by consolidations, etc., the evident work of the State Association. These are the kind of results to be expected of all associations of this character, and unless something of this nature is effected there is no necessity for such an organization in any State. It would be far better to establish a National Guard Club purposely devoted to sociability and good fellowship. It is to be presumed that the officers of the Connecticut National Guard understand perfectly what is to be accomplished in this matter, and how it is to be effected.

A meeting of the officers of the Connecticut National Guard to form such an association was held February 14 at the armory of the City Guards, at Hartford. A permanent organization was effected, to be known as "The Association of Officers of the Connecticut National Guard," and the following were elected officers: President, General R. B. Cranford; Vice-Presidents, Colonels N. H. Ames, S. R. Smith, J. E. Hamilton; Treasurer, Capt. A. C. Hendrick; Recording Secretary, Captain E. P. Packer; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Chas. E. Doty. A committee was appointed to await on Governor Jewell, who honored the association with his presence, and who, upon call, made a neat little speech complimenting the officers upon the renewed life and vigor lately shown by the C. N. G.; also assuring the members that Connecticut now has the best organized armed, uniformed, and equipped militia of any State in the Union. It is stated, however, that most of these improvements have been wrought through the influence of Brigadier-General R. B. Cranford, a large portion of whose attention is devoted to his command. It is proposed to hold meetings annually on the second Wednesday of June—the next to be held at New Haven. The motto of the association is "Excelsior," and we trust it will always follow its precepts.

THE WYATT FUND.—Many months since, or just after the July riots in New York city, an effort was started in a few of the First division regiments toward aiding those members of the National Guard who were wounded in the conflict, in addition to providing for the indigent families of those who fell or died from the effects of wounds received on that eventful day. Among the latter was Sergeant Wyatt, of the Ninth, for whose family a fund was started, not only in the regiment of which the deceased was a member, but also in the Twenty-second, and other regiments which formed a portion of the escort on the perilous march through Eighth avenue. The Twenty-second has long since rendered its account of this fund, its treasurer, Captain Besson, having delivered over to the widow of the deceased National Guardsman over \$600, the proceeds of the collections in the regiment. But let us again ask, What has become of the Ninth regiment Wyatt fund? The organization which should have been foremost in this matter has never to our knowledge taken the first active step toward collecting any money for this fund. Certainly we have never heard of any money being turned over by it to Mrs. Wyatt. It is fair to presume therefore that nothing has been contributed; in fact, we are authentically informed that the regiment has never contributed a dollar to the fund, and the whole matter has been dropped. This is very remarkable under the circumstances, particularly when we consider that other commands have acted so nobly in the matter. It is true the late commander of the Ninth came forward to the rescue, but that by no means excused the members of the regiment from also expressing practical sympathy with the family of their lost comrade. The widow of the deceased it appears has friends outside of the regiment, and ere long \$5,000 will be placed at her disposal, as a just appreciation of the gallant services of the late Sergeant Wyatt.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—A detail drill of six commands of this regiment, comprising companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, was held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening of last week. Colonel Ward was in command; the drill, however, was not altogether satisfactory, the size of the room rendering many of the movements almost impracticable. The excellence of the manual, the general steadiness of the men, and the precision of some of the minor executions, gave some little *relat* to the exercises.

The first of the series of social concerts to be held by this command came off at Burnham's Academy, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening. The building was filled to repletion, and the concert in every way a most gratifying success. The

first portion of the programme comprised a half dozen selections of an attractive character, all of which were well rendered by the regimental band under Messrs. Papst and Cernero. The cavatina "Robert le Diable," introducing a cornet obligato by Signor Abbiate, and the march "Fourth Battalion," were particularly pleasing. A judicious selection of dances followed, this pleasant pastime closing the proceedings some half hour before midnight, thus preserving the religious scruples of the attendants from being encroached upon. The next concert will be held March 9, and there is every evidence of these affairs being most successful despite the Lenten season.

The officers and members of this regiment will attend divine service, by invitation, at the First Presbyterian Church in Henry street, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, on the occasion of a sermon to be delivered by the Rev. Norman D. Seaver, D. D., chaplain of the regiment. The members will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform—white body belts only, and fatigue caps—at 7 o'clock promptly.

FIRST DIVISION COURT-MARTIAL.—The time of assembly of this court-martial, directed in General Orders No. 1, current series, to pass upon the delinquencies of officers "absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction" during the year 1871, pursuant to division orders to be held March 6, has been postponed to March 27, at 8 o'clock. Major George Moore Smith, Seventh regiment, Third brigade, has been detailed as junior member of the court, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Braine, Ninth regiment, Third brigade, who for some time past has been indisposed by an attack of pneumonia.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This command assembled at its armory on Friday evening of last week for inspection and drill. The regiment paraded in full marching order nine commands of fourteen files front, and presented an unusually fine appearance, attracting general attention from the large assemblage of spectators in the galleries, and frequently calling forth well-merited applause by the precision of its movements and its steadiness. Colonel Porter, the energetic commander of the regiment, assumed charge of the regiment, and his thorough inspection of the uniforms and equipments of the members was such as to do him credit and astonish them somewhat. The military proceedings of the evening were begun with a dress parade, which was handsomely performed, the regimental inspection following this ceremony. The chief purpose of the inspection it seems was to ascertain the condition of the overcoats, many of which were found utterly unserviceable, and thereupon immediately condemned. It was found upon examination that not a few of the members had been so negligent as to have suffered these useful portions of a soldier's dress to remain rolled on their knapsacks for indefinite periods, furnishing food for moths, and rendering the overcoats perfectly useless. Colonel Porter thereupon, by weight of foot and strength of hand, rent these coats asunder, and forbade their further use as knapsack ornaments, the only purpose apparently which they had served. There were instances also where members had rolled their trousers on the knapsacks, so as to present the appearance of an overcoat, not dreaming for a moment the inspection would be so minute. The result was the discovery and just mortification of these sharp ones. It could not have been pleasant to have their trickery exposed to the gaze of their companions, as well as that of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in the armory galleries. Some of the members may have condemned the action of Colonel Porter in this matter, but it would have been better if they had long ago condemned the garments, and so not invited such a public *exposé*. We are happy to say, however, that the condition of the equipments and uniforms was generally good, and the regiment, in this regard at least, far better off than the majority of the regiments of the National Guard. Colonel Porter has taken the right step to check negligence on the part of the members in this particular, and his thorough examination will have a beneficial effect on the regiment.

Battalion movements in quick and double time followed, the marchings in column of division and battalion being particularly well performed. The double time movements in this and other executions were commendable features of the drill, although it was observed that the men, as heretofore, confined themselves to the short trot cadence instead of the full thirty-three inches step as prescribed. The latter, however, can scarcely be well executed in a drill-room; in fact, at any time it is difficult to preserve uniformity of alignment in taking this full step.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—The commandants of the Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and Forty-seventh regiments of this brigade are constituted a Board of Examination to decide upon the qualifications of any person who may be elected to fill any commissioned office below the rank of colonel in the several organizations of this brigade. The board will meet on the first Wednesday of each month hereafter at brigade headquarters at 8 o'clock p. m. All officers elect who have not yet received their commissions will be directed by their respective commandants to report to said Board for Examination at the first meeting in March next, and all who may be hereafter elected will be directed to report at the first or second meeting of said board after the date of election, as the respective commandants may deem expedient; but any officer who has passed a satisfactory examination as second lieutenant need not be examined on promotion to first lieutenant, and any officer who has passed

a satisfactory examination as major need not be examined on being promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Commandants are directed to report the names of all officers elect, and who shall be hereafter elected, and the positions to which they have been elected, to this board, at least five days before the meeting at which such officers have been directed to appear for examination. The board will report to the commandant of the brigade within five days after examination whether the officer examined is "qualified" or "disqualified" for the position to which he may have been chosen. Any officer directed to appear before the board for examination, who shall fail to appear, or send a satisfactory reason for his non-appearance, shall be returned as "disqualified by non-appearance." Hereafter the election returns of all officers who may be reported "disqualified" will be forwarded from these headquarters "disapproved." Any two members of the board constitute a quorum for examination.

VOLLEY FIRING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND.—It is credibly reported that the committee appointed by the officers of the Twenty-second to prepare a system of instruction in rifle practice are about to recommend the practice of volley firing with ball cartridge as the method by which the regiment can best attain proficiency in marksmanship.

If it is any satisfaction for the committee to know that they have selected the exact plan less likely than any other to improve the shooting of their command, and most apt to create faults and errors which it will be almost impossible to eradicate in the future, they should understand that that is the case. Its only redeeming feature is that it may afford the men a practical knowledge of loading with ball cartridge; but as breech loaders will shortly be issued requiring a different mode of loading, even this is of doubtful merit.

If there is anything that is settled at the present time in regard to instruction in musketry, it is that it is to be taught at first by "position" and "aiming" drill, followed by snapping caps at candles, and then by firing simply, and that volley firing is a rare exercise, only to be performed by those who have become good shots, the total volley firing in the annual course at the Hythe school being limited to ten rounds. What the committee have discovered in the practice of volley firing which induces them to recommend it is a mystery. It affords no opportunity for the officers to instruct their men, or for the men to improve by exercising their own judgment. As it affords no means of ascertaining the score made by the different men, it takes away all emulation or opportunity for classification. In addition, it is noisy, and, when practised by inexperienced men, far from safe.

As the Twenty-second was already possessed of a very careful and correct manual upon the subject (which has been published in our columns) this action upon its part seems the more singular.

If, as is asserted, the committee objected to this as too minute in the preparatory drill, they should understand that, in rifle practice, like everything else, a man must walk before he can run, and that there is as much impropriety in undertaking to instruct inexperienced men in marksmanship by volley firing as there would be in endeavoring to teach raw recruits the manual by putting them through the evolutions of dress parade. The Twenty-second deserve praise for its spirit and enterprise in this important subject now agitating the National Guard. We therefore trust the committee in charge of this matter will see the error of their present plan of instruction in rifle practice.

THE NINTH INFANTRY.—The election of a commandant of the Ninth still remains in abeyance, although the thirty days of mourning are over, and it may properly be proceeded with. The regiment is in the unfortunate position for a military organization, of feeling itself obliged to select a successor of Colonel Fisk—another Colonel Fisk, at least so far as money goes and willingness to spend it on the body. It is less—we are sure it is fair to say—concerned about the military qualifications of the man who it shall select to lead it than about the fulness of his purse and the generosity, as the word goes, of his heart. If the regiment demands only military fitness, the question could be soon settled, and, indeed, it need not go out of its own members, to find that ordinarily supposed requisite for a colonel. But, since this is scarcely put in the scale at all, and the Ninth is in the position, to put it broadly, of a piece of merchandise up for sale to the highest bidder, its situation is at least peculiar. Few men, even with money of vast amount, have exactly the tastes of the late colonel, or care to indulge in the expensive luxury of a regimental band of followers; and even those who would imitate him in this regard must hesitate at the expense of the thing, and tremble before the almost certainty of failing to attain his magnificent way of conducting a regiment as a corollary of railroad and steamship companies, and opera houses; in fine, it is a fact that the Ninth may as well accept now as at some future time that there was but one Fisk, and he is dead. One of the men of fortune suggested for colonel, it is reported, proposes to fly to Europe to escape the infliction, and, it is also reported, the dashing young editor of a leading daily paper, whose name was put forward for the colonelcy, has intimated to interviewers that he is content with his naval leadership, and desires no land supremacy. These rubbed off, the slate is now quite empty of opulent names, and the Ninth is forced to search again and elsewhere for a patron. We say nothing of the evil example of such a mercantile bargain-and-sale canvass upon the National Guard. That is obvious enough—so much so, in fact, that the example is scarcely evil at all. Every one

understands the situation, and contemplation of it must provoke amusement rather than invite imitation. Perhaps it will convey the useful lesson to the National Guard, that the only true stability and prosperity is to be found in adherence to sound military principles; and the sooner the Ninth itself learns and applies the lesson the better it will be for its future career. The regiment is in excellent condition, admirably equipped, comfortably housed, with a creditable record, and the prestige of full ranks. We are sure it needs only to trust itself, and itself alone, to attain renewed prosperity and the continued deserved applause of the public.

THE OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL ANDERSON.—It is understood that the remains of the late General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, will be transferred to their final resting-place at West Point on the Hudson, about the middle of March next. In addition to the regiments of the First division which have or may tender their services, there will be in the escort a battalion of Regular infantry and the light battery stationed at Fort Hamilton. The earliest information in regard to these imposing ceremonies will be furnished to First division headquarters for the benefit of such regiments as may wish to take part.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The left wing of this command, comprising Companies I, E, D, and C, assembled for drill and instruction at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., on the evening of February 15. Major Rogers was in command, and the companies paraded twelve files. The movements were similar to those executed by the right wing a few evenings previous, and were about equal in general excellence, if we may except the manual of arms, which was superior, the motions being more distinct and uniform. The first attempt at marching in line was greatly marred by general unsteadiness, caused in a measure by the confusion of the detailed standard-bearer, who did not seem to understand well his relative position in this movement. Improvement in this regard, however, was exhibited as the drill progressed. Major Rogers, as usual, exhibited marked spirit in his commands, and the battalion worked exceedingly well under his control. The right wing assembled on Friday evening, under command of Colonel Austin, the details of which we shall give in our next issue.

An election will shortly be ordered in this command to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Orton. Major Rogers, of course, is the only candidate, and this time will undoubtedly, and most deservedly, receive the entire support of the officers of the regiment. Captain and Brevet Major Bush, of Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, we learn, has been offered the nomination of major, when that position is vacated by promotion of the present incumbent, which, we also learn, he has accepted. It is reported that many members of his company will follow him, if he is elected, but this is to be doubted, and we trust for the interest of both commands that the report is not true.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The right wing of this regiment (Companies H, A, D, G, and C) will assemble for battalion drill in fatigue uniform, white belts, March 4, and the left wing (Companies I, B, F, K, and E) March 7. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. No persons except the active members of the regiment will be admitted to these drills. Drills by division are omitted during the present season, and in lieu thereof there will be regimental drills at Tompkins Square on Thursday of each week at 5 o'clock P. M. during the month of April. The following-named non-commissioned officers have passed Board of Examination, and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers of this regiment: Sergeants Andrew C. Benedict, Jr., Henry B. Dominick, William J. Knight, James E. Ware, Corporals George W. Rand and C. A. Weissmann. Private G. W. St. John has been expelled by Company F, and the action of said company is confirmed by Colonel Emmons Clark.

The election for lieutenant-colonel of this regiment has been held in abeyance by the non-acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Haws, who, it is alleged, has failed to render his accounts satisfactory to either State or regiment; in fact, a court-martial has been broached relative to this matter, and may yet eventually act upon the case of this officer. In regard, however, to the election of Major Smith to the vacated position in the field of the regiment, there is but one feeling in the First division, and that is an expression of surprise that the officers of the Seventh for a moment should have at any time during the present canvass thought of any other than the officer who has won his way from the ranks of the regiment by every quality that goes to make a gentleman and a soldier. Let us ask what more is required?

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—This regiment gave a full-dress exhibition at the State Arsenal on Tuesday evening, parading nine commands of twelve files. Some 500 tickets were issued for the use of spectators, but at least twice this number of people were present, occupying every seat and inch of space of the floor. The proceedings opened with a dress parade, during which ceremony the men were exceedingly unsteady, indulging in talking, moving their hands and heads; in fact, utterly disregarding the well-known position of a soldier at "parade dress." A review followed, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell in command, the same being received by the regimental commander, Colonel Conkling. This was a very ordinary performance; and the other movements of the evening proved an exception to the truth of the adage, that fine feathers make fine birds. Colonel Conkling, w

are forced to say, exhibits but few of the qualities desirable in a military instructor, and the result of his incompetency is shown in the inferior military movements of his command. The regiment, we observe, use the dress uniform for all regimental or battalion parades, and in a short time their uniforms will be worn out or unfit for gala occasions. The members are sadly in want of new fatigue uniforms, which, for the sake of saving the full dress, we trust they will soon obtain. The regiment, numerically, and in many other respects, is well off, but is dreadfully destitute of discipline and drill.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Brevet Major-General Jourdan has assumed command of this regiment. Now look out for breakers! It is understood the regiment are negotiating through the city authorities for a spacious new armory, the present inadequate building having been pronounced unsafe. A new company is likewise in embryo, to be raised by a prominent officer (colonel) of the late Volunteer Army. Second Lieutenant John Pedroncelli has been elected first lieutenant of Company C, a promotion long deserved and well merited. This company, by the way, is now drilling by Wing, and shows manifest improvement in discipline and drill. It requires a new secretary, or some one interested in its public advancement. Lieutenant Allen, who, it was stated in these columns some time since, had been placed under arrest, had at the time been released, there being no adequate charges for a court. He has since resigned, and we make this statement in his merited justification.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—The annual report of the British National Rifle Association states that the number of prizes competed for at the Wimbledon meeting last year was 1,189, as compared with 1,053 in 1870, and 944 in 1869; and their value was £11,294. Of these, the National Rifle Association gave 927 prizes, of the value of £5,593. There are now 3,146 members of the Association. The receipts at the last Wimbledon meeting were £23,709, and the expenditure £24,269. These figures, however, do not include the refreshment department, upon which there was a loss in expenditure over receipts of £7,793. This was principally occasioned by the purchase of plant for the refreshment building, which is estimated still to be worth £5,582, and the building of the long range but with the storehouses attached. To provide for liabilities, the trustees sold out £5,114 of capital stock, and the capital of the association is now reduced to £5,886. It is stated that an organization similar in plan to the famous Prussian Landwehr is now in process of formation among our German citizens. Companies are organizing in New York city, Newark, and Williamsburg. The Seventy-first, under the private and careful instruction of Lieutenant-Colonel Vose will undoubtedly astonish the First division next spring by the precision of its movements. We do not, however, deem it expedient to make these drills quite as exclusive. If the object is to exclude idlers or the rougher element, we would suggest it introduce, like other regiments, a system of admission cards. Moreover, in some instances drills of this nature lose interest after a while, and men are very apt to be more careless when the eyes of the public are not upon them. The Twelfth has made a wise selection in its appointment of instructors of the recruit class just organized. Lieutenants Burns and Sprague are officers well qualified in every particular for the duties required of them—duties which call forth much attention to details, quick perceptions, and unqualified capabilities. Captain James M. Brady, the new commanding officer of Company C, Twelfth Infantry, is rapidly making his mark as a strict disciplinarian and painstaking instructor. We only wish the regiment and the National Guard had more of just such officers. The Twenty-second's mode of instruction is rifle practice. At least the system proposed to be introduced—referred to elsewhere in these columns—will not be very productive of desired results. Volley firing at targets 150 feet distant, without previous attention to the necessary details of aiming and position drill, may establish precision of execution; but we decidedly doubt it. The great fault in rifle practice thus far introduced in the National Guard has been just this very lack of elementary instruction. The members of Company G, Twelfth Infantry, their wives, sisters, and other "fellows" sisters, visited Company B, Second Infantry N. J., last week, at Orange, and took active part in a happy reception given by the latter company. Company G, likewise, deemed this a most fitting opportunity to recognize in some proper style the former courtesies of its New Jersey friends, it therefore presented Company B with a handsomely framed and arranged set of resolutions expressive of warm friendship, etc. The company had a "good time," despite the unpropitious weather, and returned home the following morning. The Major-General's gold medal, competed for in October last by the New Jersey State National Guard, at New Brunswick, has been presented to Private McNair, of Company B, Second regiment, who was the winner in the first contest. Company F, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Captain Harry J. Boehr, on Tuesday evening gave a military and masquerade reception at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The affair was largely attended, and one of the most "jolly" ever given by this well known command. The number of handsome and fancy costumes was unprecedented, and the different characters, as a rule, well carried out, and to the infinite amusement of all participants. Colonel Allen, the regimental commander, laid aside his showy uniform, and donned the susceptible costume of a nun, while Major Fuller covered himself with "glory." The reception was

most happy, and well managed by the company's generous commander and his host of aides. The second annual calico masquerade ball of Troop D, Third Cavalry, Captain W. E. Burkhardt, takes place at the Germania Assembly Rooms on Tuesday evening next. It will be entirely under the auspices of the lady friends of the members, and therefore is termed the "ball of the ladies of Troop D," which, to say the least, is rather foreign, if not strictly German. The tenth annual "invitation, military, fancy dress," etc. ball of Company C, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Captain Zuschlag, takes place on Monday evening at the Harmony Rooms, Essex street. Company B, Twelfth Infantry, issued handsome invitations for its annual ball of the 22d instant, but the monographic insect bee which they bear, dressed in the uniform of a soldier, is rather novel, to say the least. The Bee has our sympathy. Captain John Dalrymple, the former commandant of Company I, Ninth Infantry, died on Wednesday last, and was interred at Greenwood on Friday with military honors by the members of his late command and of the regiment. He was a veteran of the regiment, and widely known and greatly respected throughout the service. Washington's Birthday was unusual fine overhead and under foot. The air was frosty and keen, and unlike the moderate weather of the few preceding days of the week. The troops of the Second brigade and other commands paraded, and the festivities of the evening were duly indulged in by the different organizations of the National Guard—all of which occur too late for mention in these columns this issue. Company B, Twenty-eighth regiment, has elected Peter Reitzner second lieutenant, vice Anthony F. Hesse, promoted; and Company G, Thirty-second regiment, has elected George Miller and Herman Berl first and second lieutenants, respectively. Major Karcher presided at the latter election. The application of the First Cavalry for consolidation, referred to last week, proposes a battalion of three troops of sixty or one hundred men. We learn with regret of the sudden illness of Adjutant-General Townsend, who last week, while in New York, was compelled to return to Albany immediately on account thereof. We trust he is now convalescent. Nothing has yet transpired regarding any proposed changes of the relative condition of the First division troops. We presume a reduction rather than an increase of the State force will be the inevitable result of any proposed change. Regarding this, however, we would suggest the expediency of reducing the number of organizations throughout the State, rather than the number of men, by which means the force would be rendered more effective as a body and large amounts saved the city, county and State. In applying this to the Third division, we would reduce the number of brigades and unite the forces of the brigade organizations abolished, with those of other congenial commands in the brigades remaining, and increasing every infantry regiment of these brigades to a thousand men each, or not less than eight hundred. By these means we save the rentals of armories, at least six in number, and the current State and other expenses of these organizations, and last, but not least, make the First division one of the most effective bodies of volunteer soldiery in the world.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent ent says: "In the JOURNAL of January 20, under the head of Answers to Correspondents, you say, in reply to 'C. F. W.,' 'The Major and Brigadier-Generals of the U. S. Army, in the order of their rank, are as follows: Major-Generals Geo. G. Meade, John W. Schofield. Brigadier-Generals * * * I have been expecting to see the answer corrected, but up to this date it has not been. As General Hancock still lives, breathes, and has his being, and was commissioned Major-General July 26, 1866, and Schofield not until March 4, 1869, I cannot see why you ignore so gallant and brave an officer as he (Hancock) has shown himself to be. Is it not due to him that you should make the amende?" We had not before noticed the error to which our correspondent calls attention, and which was due to one of those lapses which are so chronic with printers that we let them pass unnoticed, except in extreme cases. It will not be easy to ignore General Hancock while the memory of the war remains with us, and the attempt would be certain evidence of either stupidity or of malice. As General Hancock's name is published almost weekly under our Army head as the commander of the Department of Dakota, the error has already corrected itself. While we speak of this, we may say that we should be glad to see General Hancock in a command more befitting his rank as Major-General.

YOUNG SAILOR BOY, S. B.—1. Applications for appointments in the Naval Academy should be addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, either by the candidate himself, or by his parents, guardians, or any of his friends. The name is by this means registered; but this, however, does not give any assurance of appointment, nor is any preference given on account of priority of application. The precise age, actual and permanent residence of the applicant must be given. He must be likewise over fourteen and under eighteen years of age, of good moral character, physically perfect, and able to read, write, and spell well, in addition to possessing a fair knowledge of arithmetic. The law limits the number of midshipmen to 44, and requires that this number be divided equally among the States and Territories, and the person appointed must be recommended by the member of Congress representing the district in which he resides. The pay of a cadet midshipman is \$500 per annum, of which \$100 is reserved for equipment for active service when leaving the Academy. 2. A person entering the Navy as landsman may rise above the position of an able seaman, but he will necessarily have to be able to accomplish it. Merit is recognized in the United States service, but in times of peace promotions are slow.

FRANCIS H. GROVE.—The particulars of the Farragut prize cases, as thus far developed, have been published, although we have not as yet ascertained the decision of the Board of Arbitration, as noticed a few weeks since in these columns.

SAIERNARS.—Your communication has been unfortunately overlooked. An officer of the Army is privileged to vote at all national elections, and at local elections, when his residence has been long enough to comply with the local laws, the same as a civilian.

H. F. L. H.—There are really no objectionable features in the New York State Military Code, and its workings are very satisfactory.

R. S. P. V.—We do not how any provision of the Congressional bill you refer to can affect your term of enlistment.

A SERGEANT.—In aligning to the rear by file, the correct command is, "By file, right (or left) backward—DRESS," although it is but seldom introduced at a drill of a battalion.

INQUIRER.—Enlisted men incarcerated under civil process must make the lost time good to the Government after discharge. The place of confinement—guard-house in this instance—has nothing to do with the nature of the crime.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

A QUANTITY of sausages containing dry peas and lard are now making by order of the French Minister of War on the pattern of those used in the German army, and are to be tried as a substitute for ordinary soup.

THE Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, has submitted to Parliament the ministerial estimate for the support of the army during the military year from April, 1872, to April, 1873. The figures show a reduction of £1,000,000 from the estimate of the year from 1871 to 1872.

AN armor plate of extraordinary dimensions was rolled at the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, by Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., (Limited.) When hot out of the furnace the plate was 20 ft. in length 9 ft. in width, and 8 in. in thickness, weighing about 25 tons. It is altogether of exceptional width and weight, and is intended for H.M.S. Devastation.

THE proportion of ball practice ammunition for the "recruits" and "trained soldiers" of the Royal engineers and infantry has been increased from 90 rounds per man, as laid down in the regulations for the issue of ammunition (Clause 206, Army Circulars, 1870), to 100 rounds per man. Ten rounds of the ammunition may be expended in shooting-matches between companies or battalions, the conditions of which will be regulated by commanding officers, who will consult the deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry of the district.

COMPULSORY drill for schoolboys has been introduced in France, and it is announced that the study of the German language is to be made an essential part of the system of education at the Polytechnic Institution and the Military School of St. Cyr. More than that, German is to be taught thoroughly—much more thoroughly than French is taught in any military or other school in Prussia; and as, from the 1st of January, 1873, lectures on German subjects are to be given at both establishments named in the German language, it must be assumed that German, or more probably Alsatian, professors will be engaged.

RECENTLY a distribution of practice chassepots was made in the different lycées of Paris for the use of the pupils. Each lycée is to receive 150 guns, and the principal colleges only 100. The new chassepot is smaller than the regulation arm, the difference being of five centimetres, and its weight has been made to suit the average strength of youths from fifteen to seventeen years old. The barrel is bronzed to prevent it from rusting, as the weapon could not receive from the pupils the ordinary amount of care. Military exercises were commenced after the Christmas holidays, and the instructors were chosen from among the under officers of the army.

Broad Arrow informs us that the 35-ton gun was tested a second time January 25, without further damage. On the 31st the last of the five rounds which were to be expended as a means of testing the strength of the wrought-iron exterior, was fired, and with the same satisfactory results. The crack in the steel lining has gradually increased somewhat as could only have been expected; but the iron portion of the gun has borne the strain of thirty-five tons on the square inch, with marvellous imperturbability. These experiments are believed to settle the question as to the superiority of this mode of construction over the method of constructing ordnance entirely of steel.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL communication to the London Times prepares the way for an application to Parliament for funds to build a ship of war which is to carry the armor plating on the bottom, leaving the top side unprotected. To compensate for this disposition of weight, the coals and stores and cables will be above the waterline. She is to be armed with submarine rocket-tubes for the projection of rockets possessing the inherent property of preserving a given depth of immersion, and which will explode a charge of gunpowder or other explosive on coming into contact with any solid substance such as a ship, and hence called a "fish" torpedo.

AN immense gun has arrived in Tophaneh (says a Constantinople paper) from America, which, if the makers do not overrate its qualities, rivals the famous Woolwich gun in endurance. It is a 35-ton Rodman cast-iron gun, cooled by a peculiar process while in progress of casting, and it is said that it will stand 1,000 rounds. It is mounted on a carriage of novel construction, which enables it to be easily manipulated by one man by the aid of steam machinery. Great difficulty was of course experienced in landing the monster. A still larger one, however, is coming from America, but as yet no steamer has been found capable of carrying it.

THE fortifications of the French port of Brest are soon to be greatly strengthened so as to enable them to resist modern artillery. The plans adopted for this object are those presented by Vice-Admiral Gueydon. The question of defending the narrow channel of Brest, which has always presented very great difficulties, is to be solved by the building of a casemated tower on Mau-gam rock which could cross-fire with Forts Maugam and Cornouailles. To protect the entrance of the roads, an *avant-port* or fore-harbor will be constructed, which will have the additional advantage of permitting the loading of coal and the embarkation of goods of all sorts, hitherto a matter of difficulty in the harbor, even during the prevalence of west winds.

A MILITARY committee is now sitting at Berlin to inquire into the results of the employment of railways during the late war in the conveyance of troops, ammunition, provisions, etc. It is found that when the distance is short, and a considerable force has to be conveyed, it will proceed more rapidly on foot than by railway. An army corps of 36,000 men will go a distance of eighteen German miles (over 80 English miles) in less time than if it were conveyed by a double line of railway, and a distance of twenty-seven miles in less time than if it were conveyed by a single line. A saving of time is only to be obtained in forwarding large bodies of troops by railway when the proportion of troops to German miles

is as 2,000 to 1 on a double line, and as 1,333 to 1 on a single line. The French frequently suffered great losses from not observing this rule, while, on the other hand, they surpassed the Germans in employing railways for the conveyance of provisions. For this purpose so-called "magasins mobiles" were formed, each of which contained ten days' provisions for an army corps, and was always kept ready on the line to be despatched wherever it might be wanted.

A LIGHTSHIP has been established in the Black Sea facing the entrance to the Bosphorus. Lights and beacons are erected on the coast, and certain prominent rocks are whitewashed every year, so as to render them more conspicuous. A lifeboat service has been organized, which extends about thirty miles along each of the Asiatic and European coasts of the Black Sea, starting from the mouth of the Bosphorus. This winter, up to the present time, the greatest casualties on the coast have been on the west or European side. At one time there were ten vessels ashore, nine of which became total wrecks; but no fewer than sixty-one lives of their crews were saved by the rocket apparatus and boats. There were about thirty lives lost, owing chiefly to the occurrence at one time of all these wrecks.

SAYS the London Army and Navy Gazette, apropos of the excitement in England over the Treaty of Washington: "The comments of the Press generally on the 'American Case' do not seem to have been much invigorated by the arguments of the 'British Case,' per contra. The Marquis will not go down a peg, and become an Earl again; Sir Stafford Northcote will hang round the neck of the Conservative party, who were so very weak as to consent to a 'representative man' on their side being sent to Washington; but poor John Bull may well exclaim, 'A plague on both your houses!' seeing that he is like to be 'considerably enured' by the ingenious gentlemen the result of whose mission respecting what 'grew out of the acts' of others we can scarcely appreciate. Let us at all events have no 'repudiation.'"

THE fortifications of Paris, which were proved by two sieges to be insufficient to protect the city, are to be reconstructed, or, at least, greatly improved. The work, which is entrusted to M. de Montalembert, an engineer officer, is to begin on the 1st of March. The enclosure, starting from the Plain du Tombeau, at the foot of the Batignolles, is to be continued down to the Seine, thus annexing to the city the suburbs of Clichy la Garenne, Levallois, Villiers, Neuilly, Saint-James, Boulogne, and Billancourt. The right bank of the Seine, well fortified, would form on the west a natural and strong defensive line. New forts at Montretout, Meudon, Bagneux, and Chatillon will probably replace those of Issy, of Vanves, and of Mont Rouge, whose proximity to the heights occupied by the Prussians rendered them untenable. The Double Crown of Ste. Denis will probably be carried back to the heights of Pierrefitte, Montmagny, Deuil, and Samois. The other defensive lines of Paris are considered safe.

THE question is still under discussion in Germany, Engineering informs us, as it also is in England, whether such nitrated organic explosives as nitro-glycerine, dynamite, lithofracteur, gun-cotton, and others should be admitted to transport upon public railroads. The Government Board of Mines (Oberbergamt) for Rhineland, at Bonn, recently issued new regulations for "the use of explosives containing nitro-glycerine, particularly dynamite." These regulations lay the greatest stress upon the fact that nitro-glycerine exposed to a temperature below 46.5 degrees Fahrenheit begins to harden, and that it then becomes very dangerous on account of its increased liability to explode. It is, therefore, insisted on that the cartridges should be prevented from freezing, by keeping them in warm localities, or if they are frozen that they should not be thawed near any open fire or upon a stove, which has too often been tried with a fatal result, but that warm water should be used for this purpose. Although dynamite is more dangerous than common powder, it is noteworthy that accidents in German mines have not increased since its general introduction.

Broad Arrow of February 15 says: "We reported in our last impression that this gun with the flaw in its steel lining had been fired on the Thursday preceding with a charge of 110 lbs. of powder and a 700-lb. projectile without exhibiting any further sign of injury, which was proved by taking an impression on gutta-percha. The gun was fired a second time on Friday, 26th ultimo, with the same charge and the same satisfactory result. The conclusions arrived at when the defect was first discovered are more than ever established, namely, that the injuries were produced by the trial of a powder giving inordinate pressure, and that the gun, even in its present condition, is capable of resisting with safety charges of 120 lbs. of powder, if the capacity of the bore will permit it to burn so much. The experiments will be continued for about half a dozen rounds more; and there is no idea at present of replacing the steel tube, the gun being of more value for experimental purposes in its present state than if it were new and perfect, seeing the importance of ascertaining how far heavy wrought-iron guns are reliable after the steel tube, their weakest part, has given way, for this is a defect which in actual service would hardly be discovered until some time after. Although it is expected that the tube will become further disarranged by more work, it is not feared that the gun itself will give way under any reasonable amount of fair treatment."

FRANCIS RAWDEN CHESNEY, the pioneer of the overland route to India, died recently in Ireland at the age of eighty-three years. He was born in the north of Ireland, and entered the British army and attained the rank of captain in 1815. He was engaged from 1829 to 1837 in Eastern Explorations, during which he traversed the Euphrates from its source to its outlet, disguising his object and floating down the river to the Indian Ocean, making such observations as he could without attracting attention, and taking soundings with a ten-foot pole pushed through the bottom of the raft on which

he floated ostensibly to steady it. The report of his observations led to the equipment of a surveying expedition of which he took command, and he soon afterward led an expedition across the heart of Arabia from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. In after years he served in China, and attained the rank of major-general in 1855. He was an eminent authority on the art of war, and the author of several military works, including a critical article on the battle of Gettysburg.

THE London Globe, speaking of the British armor-plated ram Hotspur, which is to be sent to sea again shortly, says: "It will be remembered that in November last this vessel proved extremely dangerous in a Channel gale, entirely from her construction. She is a heavy ship of the ram class, her special object being to run down the fleet of an enemy, one vessel at a time, being herself protected by powerful plating from their fire. Although a turret-ship, the Hotspur's danger is of a very different nature from that which would menace a sailing-ship of the Captain class. It is, that when steaming, head to wind, in severe weather, the ship is too heavy and deep, and is driven through the seas instead of over them. On the occasion we have alluded to above, the officers put on cork-jackets as a precaution, which, as she shipped so much water, was not without reason. It was a wonder that no one was washed overboard. It may be, that the amount of water which found its way below could be pumped out much more rapidly than it entered, but the danger to this class of vessel of having her deck swept clean by the sea has been thoroughly proved; yet there are others in course of construction. It would almost appear that in rough weather they dare not be trusted outside Plymouth Breakwater. Our war vessels for coast defence must be equal to the emergencies arising from all weathers. It is an error to suppose that because not intended for long sea cruises they will not meet with weather as bad or worse. They are built with this object in view among others; and if the Hotspur has failed, it will be a waste of money to allow others of her pattern to be completed. Her future behavior afloat will be watched with anxiety, and we only hope that she may not, like the ex-Confederate rams *Wicern* and *Scorpion*, be condemned as too unsafe to be sent to sea."

THE London Engineer presents its readers with illustrations of the batteries of the ships of the Vanguard class, which carry six 12½-ton guns in a central battery on the main deck, and four 12½-ton guns in a smaller central battery on the upper deck, with four 20-pounder breech-loading guns mounted on Captain Scott's anti-torpedo carriages outside the armor plating. These vessels, it states, with their heavy midship batteries—powerful fire right ahead and right astern, and light ends—have proved themselves on the whole to be good sea boats, fulfilling the expectations of Mr. Correy and the Board of Admiralty, by whom six vessels of this class were ordered to be built. The Vanguard, Iron Duke, and Audacious are already in commission, and it is probable that the Swiftsure and Triumph will likewise be tested, when ready, with the Audacious. There are some slight differences of detail in the fitting of these vessels, a portion of them being propelled by single screws, the others by two screws; and the Swiftsure and Triumph are sheathed with wood. These vessels have a speed varying from 14½ to 15½ knots, and are found to be very handy under steam. Their 12½-ton guns are of the Fraser pattern, and, being rifled with the Woolwich or gaining twist, fire-studded projectiles of about 260 lbs. weight, with a powder charge of 60 lbs. of ordinary rifle grain powder. All the guns are mounted upon carriages fitted and arranged by Captain Scott, and worked by his mechanism, by which a large arc of training and great precision of fire is attained. An outline of the gun-carriage slide is given in the illustration. The crown wheel pinions and handles at the rear of the slide actuate the pinion which gears into the rack, and thus give motion to the slide, which revolves or is trained round the axis of its pivot at the port. The handles at the side of the slide, immediately in advance of the training handles, work pinions which gear into suitable wheels, and give the requisite motion to the endless chain to which the carriage is temporarily connected after the gun is required to be either run in or run out. Besides carrying ten 12½-ton Fraser guns, each of these vessels is provided with four 20-pounder Armstrong breech-loading guns, for the special purpose of sweeping an enemy's tops or clearing the crests of fortifications, and for repelling shallow draught monitors or torpedo boats. These guns are provided with special carriages designed by Captain Scott, Royal Navy, to give 30 deg. of elevation and 30 deg. of depression. This great extent of depression is given to enable the anti-torpedo guns, when mounted upon the upper decks of lofty vessels, to be fired down through the decks of low-sided turret ships. It has been recently proposed to utilize the Armstrong breech-loading 64-pounders by mounting them in a similar manner upon the upper decks of the Agincourt and other vessels.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 4/10 cents each.]

YATES-ROBERTS.—In New York city, Monday, February 12, 5 o'clock, P. M., at St. George's church, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Captain GEO. W. YATES, Seventh Cavalry, to Miss ANNE GIBSON ROBERTS, daughter of W. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer Northern Pacific R. R.

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